COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

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THE GREAT WEST.

ITS REPRESENTATIVES CONVENE AT KANSAS CITY.

Letters from President Harrison, Secretary Rusk and Others---The President Discusses Free Coinage---Charles Francis Adams Expounds Non-Interference.

KANSAS CITY, April 14.—The first Western States Commercial congress convened at noon today at the Coates Opera house, with delegations present from the following twenty-four western and southern states and territories: California, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas and Oklahoma. The delegations are composed mainly of business men appointed by the governors of the various states, and are representative of the western and southern people.

The convention was called for 10 o'clock, but it was nearly noon when the chairman of the executive committee rapped for order.

Just before the formal convention mail was distributed to delegates. When the name of John C. Wickliffe, of New Orleans, was called his name was recognized as that of one of the leaders of the citizens of New Orleans who executed the eleven Italians charged with Chief Hennessy's murder. When he stepped to the stage his appearance was greeted with applause. Without acknowledging it he quickly resumed his seat.

The convention was called to order by State Senator Kelly of Kansas. He introduced Rev. Dr. Hayes, of this city, who offered prayer. The convention then proceeded to temporary organization. By motion of Governor Francis of Missouri, Senator Kelly was chosen temporary chairman. In a long speech of acceptance he explained the object of the congress to be the consideration of various questions of particular interest to the west and south. Mr. Kelly laid all the blame of agricultural depression upon a too small circulating medium. As a relief he suggested the free coinage of silver and the raising of silver money to the standard of gold.

Hon. John W. Springer, of Illinois, was elected temporary secretary. The chairman then presented Governor Francis, of Missouri, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state. He said the congress marked a new era in agricultural, commercial and financial history. In the early history of the country such discussion and dissatisfaction as now exists resulted in revolution. The people of the west were now crying for relief, but the manner of relief was sought, not by arms, but by this deliberative congress. Different causes were assigned for the depression of western interests. Let the cause be what it may, the effect was the same. There was deep-rooted dissatisfaction, and he was unanimous desire that the evil of depression be abolished and that western interests be stimulated. Heretofore federal legislation had been in the interests of the east, Congress had been favorable to the creditor class and the west was a heavy debtor. It was necessary for the west to stand together and there were many things that the west desired in the advocacy of which it should be unanimous, earnest and continued. The west wanted free trade with Mexico and Canada and South America, and with the countries of the world. The west wanted the Mississippi connected with the great lakes; it wanted improved water ways; it wanted an international railway, so that one could step on a vestibule train at Kansas City and step off it at Buenos Ayres; it wanted a fuller volume of currency. These were things that the west must act together upon.

Dwight Thatcher of Topeka welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state of Kansas.

Adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The afternoon session was called to order at 3 o'clock. The committee on credentials made the report that so many of the delegates had failed to report on their arrival that it was impossible to get the full list and was consequently difficult to say who were and who were not delegates. After considerable of a spat among those on the floor it was virtually decided that all in the hall who wore the badge of the delegates should be recognized as such. The committee on permanent organization reported for permanent officers as follows: Permanent chairman, Governor D. R. Francis, of Missouri; permanent secretary, John W. Springer, of Illinois; vice-presidents, one from each state; committee on rules and order of business and committee on resolutions were similarly appointed. After Governor Francis was escorted to the chair he made a short speech and then called for the reading of the letters of regret from various parties.

Among the letters of regret was one from President Harrison. It was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1891.

Hon. H. B. Kelly, Chairman, Kansas City, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 24th, inviting me to attend the meeting of the Commercial Congress of the western agricultural and mining states, to assemble in Kansas City, April 14th to 19th, for the purpose of considering measures affecting the general agricultural and business prosperity of the Mississippi valley states. I regret that it will not be possible for me to accept this invitation. If I am not detained by public business, I shall probably start about that time for the Pacific coast by the southern route, and if that purpose should be thwarted, it will be by considerations that will also prevent the acceptance of your invitation. A public discussion of the conditions affecting agricultural and business prosperity cannot but be helpful, if it is conducted on broad lines and is hospitable to differences of opinion.

The extraordinary development of the productions of agriculture which has taken place in a recent period in this country by reason of the rapid enlargement of the area of tillage under the favoring land laws of the United States, very naturally has called attention to the value and indeed the necessity of larger markets. I am one of those who believe that a home market is necessarily the best market for the producer, as it measurably emancipates him, in proportion to its nearness, from the exactions of the transportation companies. If the farmer could deliver his surplus produce to the consumer out of his farm wagon, his independence and his profits would be larger and surer. It seems to me quite possible to attain a largely increased market for our staple farm products, without impairing our home market by opening the manufacturing arts to a competition in which foreign producers paying a lower scale of wages would have the advantage. A policy that would reduce the number of people employed in measurable pursuits or diminish their ability to purchase food products by reducing wages cannot be helpful to those now engaged in agriculture. The farmers insist that the prices of farm products have been too long below the point of fair living and fair profits. I think so too, but I suppose it is safe to say that the ples they make involves the conversion that things may too cheap. A coat may be too cheap as well as corn. The farmer who claims a good living and profits for his work should concede the same to every other man and woman who toils. I look with great confidence to the completion of further reciprocal trade arrangements, especially with the Central and South American states, as furnishing new and large markets for meats and breadstuffs and an important line of manufacturing products.

Practical and wanted efforts have also been made and a considerable measure of success already been achieved to secure the removal of obstructions which now hamper and burden as unjust upon the products of our mines and live stock in some of the European countries. I look with confidence for a successful termination of the pending negotiations, to any I cannot but assume that when the advantages to be secured to American interests by the sanitary inspections now provided by our laws is made known to those foreign states, they will promptly relax their discriminating regulations. No effort and none of the powers vested in the executive will be left unused to secure an end which is so much desired.

Your deliberations will probably also embrace the consideration of the question of the volume and character of our currency. It will not be possible, and would not be appropriate for me in this letter to express any preference for the one or the other of the two forms of currency now in use. I believe that every patriotic citizen will cheerfully consider the question and agree with me that a proposition which has for its object the withdrawal from circulation of any one of all the currencies of the nation, whether gold, silver, paper or coin, that is authorized by the United States, or which is maintained and kept in its commercial use as good as any other dollar, or which is accepted in commercial use at the equivalent of the least prized dollar that is used, and so long as every coined dollar, whether of silver or gold, is assured of an equal value in commercial use, there need be no fear as to an excess of money. The more such money the better. But on the other hand when any issue of paper or coined dollars is, in buying or selling, rated at a less value than other paper or coined dollars, we have passed the limit of safe experiment in finance. If we have dollars of differing values only the poorest will circulate. The farmer and the laborer who are not in hourly touch with the ticker or the telegraph will require above all other classes of our community a dollar full of value. Financial panics and depressions are always at the first cost of these classes of our community. The banker and the speculator anticipate the event and often profit by such fluctuations. It is very easy under the impulse of excitement or the stress of money stringency to fall into the slough of a depreciated or irredeemable currency. It is a very painful and costly business to get out when once in. I have always believed, and now more than ever believe, in bimetallism and favor the fullest use of silver in connection with our currency that is compatible with the maintenance of the parity of the gold and silver dollar in their commercial use. Nothing in my judgment, would so much retard the restoration of the free use of silver by the commercial nations of the world as legislation adopted by us that would result in placing this country upon a basis of silver monometallism. The legislation adopted by the first session of the Fifty-first congress, I was assured by leading advocates of free coinage, represe natives of the silver states, would promptly and permanently bring silver to 1.29 per ounce and keep it there. That anticipation has not been realized. Our large use of silver has apparently, and for reasons not yet agreed upon, diminished the demand for silver in China and India.

In view of the fact that it is impossible in the [illegible] and that [illegible] only can be stated, I am aware that what I have said may be assailed in points where it is easily defensible, but where I have not attempted to invent the argument. I have not before, except in an official way, expressed myself on those subjects, but feeling the interest, dignity and importance of the assemblage in whose behalf you speak, I have ventured without bigotry of opinion, without any assumption of infallibility, but as an American citizen, having a most earnest desire that every individual and every public act of my life shall conduce to the glory of our country, and the prosperity of all our people, to submit these views for your consideration. Very Respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Secretary Rusk's letter of regret is, in substance, as follows:

He suggests that prominence be given to the discussion of those questions affecting agricultural interests of the country, for the reason that a prosperous agricultural condition will insure prosperity in all other branches of industry.

He suggests the subjects of "Transportation, Markets" and "Rural and Domestic Statistics," as the pivotal questions effecting the farmer.

The large surplus of agricultural products of the West must be sold in distant markets and the manufactured products must be brought from distant sources, making the question of transportation especially important to the western farmer. Reliable statistics touching the supply and demands, not only of our own but all foreign countries, are highly essential.

The removal of foreign prohibitory laws against American live stock interests, is dwelt upon at length. The result of recent negotiations with foreign countries is rapidly removing those prohibitions, through guarantees that shipments of American live stock and animal and meat products shall receive an inspection as thorough as that exercised over food products in any foreign country. The same intensity should apply to our agricultural products. We must study the wants of the markets of the world, the tastes of the consumers and prepare to meet those conditions. We must cultivate a demand for these products in the most finished forms, thus reducing bulk, and consequently the cost of transportation.

Ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell of Illinois sent this letter on the subject assigned to him:

"The Cause and Effects of Business Combinations, Individual or Corporate," in a word is, that individual capital is so limited and so timid that all large enterprises requiring large capital could not proceed without them. Further than this they would not even be attempted—notably railroads, which have made it possible for vast unsettled territories to blossom into thickly populated states as Iowa and Kansas, in an incredibly short time.

"Manufacturing plants of every description spring into existence at the look and call of these populations in favoring districts, and they too need large capital, but are more largely in individual hands than railroads.

"These are the legitimate off-springs of high civilization in any country and are of course, conspicuously absent in all semi-barbarous countries, where capital is chiefly in the hands of kings and autocrats.

"In a word—the effects of such combinations which have probably been the chief cause of the commercial prosperity, are the abnormal use of this power of concentration of capital for individual selfishness and unjust legislation on the part of the government to procure it by guiles and impracticable supervision. Selfishness which has been used to build railroads has more than punished itself by unwise competition, until railroad stocks and bonds are not first-class investments as a rule, and while farmers have suffered in some instance, it is probable that capital in railroads has suffered more than capital in farms as is shown by the price of railroad stocks and bonds. This and the money question needs the wisdom and ability of the best posted men in the country and I hope your discussions will develop such characteristics and do a world of good in settling the unrest of our farming interests which can only come from a prosperity which reaches capital as well as labor. Anything that increases timidity in capital, increases the difficulty of getting loans for industrial enterprises which furnish employment for the masses and markets for products."

Senator W. A. Peffer of Kansas wrote:

"I regret to say that I find it practically impossible to be present. Permit me to say, however, that I am in most hearty accord with the objects of the congress, as I understand them. The western people are a part of our American citizenship need to be much better acquainted with the western people and the reverse. The interests of these two magnificent sections of the country are the same. What will benefit the great west will benefit the south; what will benefit the great south will benefit the great west. The Father of all wrought into the natural features of the Mississippi valley the trade current that ought to exist; yet from causes which need not here be discussed our currents have been reversed.

"The wheat grown in Kansas and Nebraska and in the Dakotas and in Missouri and in Arkansas and in Texas has been shipped to the eastern part of the country, an inland mile of 1000 to 1200 miles, whereas there is a market at our coast lying on the southern border of Texas that can be taught to almost any point by a little energy upon the part of the people. I understand further that the congress is to be viewed upon a nonpartisan plan; that the people will come together and consider their material interests, as citizens, and not as partisans. That being so, you have my most earnest sympathy in that respect. Briefly let me express a hope for the highest success of your meeting. Great good will come from it if you do."

Charles Francis Adams of Boston wrote that it would not be profitable for him to prepare an address such as he had been invited to present to the congress. His views, he said, were radical as well as positive that they would not prove acceptable to such a body as the congress proposed would necessarily be. While he regretted the hard times of the past or stagnation in the west he did not believe that any action on the part of individual states was necessary for a cure. By. Continued on Six Page.

The very general popular idea which now exists that the government is the guarantor of the ill to protect everyone and everything to provide remedies for every ill that the body politic is subject to, I do not sympathize in. On the contrary, I am so out of date and antiquated in my opinions as to think that the world is governed altogether too much and that it has rarely been governed so much or so badly as it has been in this country within the last twenty-five years. With our country in the midst of all, in my judgment as in matters legislative to let events let alone, and that the industrious and thrifty people thereof be permitted to work out their own salvation in their own way. If so, they will work their salvation a great deal quicker and a great deal more satisfactorily than they will ever succeed in doing while the government incessantly crowds on them with its well-meant, but most ill-advised, assistance in so doing."

Dealing singly with the subject named for the discussion by the congress, Mr. Adams wrote he did not believe there was any general business and agricultural depression, except that due to natural and temporary causes; that he did not believe any legislation is required affecting commerce, transportation, and finance; that he thought improved transportation by land and water would take care of itself under the laws of supply and demand if the government does not continually meddle with it; that "he thought that western products would find markets soon enough if the government would leave the matter severely alone; that the great trouble with the currency is excessive tinkering, if the government would leave it absolutely alone the internal currency of the country would regulate itself just as perfectly as external currency does; that the manufacturing interests of the country always had been most successfully promoted by individuals when the government had left them alone, and that every interference of the government in this matter so far as he knew, from the beginning to the McKinley bill, had been detrimental to the public interest; that irrigation of arid lands is settling itself, in Idaho and in Colorado and in other states where it is being left alone by the government; that the fewer commercial laws we have, in his judgment, the better, and that if there were no commercial laws the community would be far more prosperous today than it is; that in the matter of taxation that which is the simplest and most direct was best, and that he did not see why western mineral lands should not be best developed like western corn lands or southern cotton lands, or eastern coal lands, by being left alone to those who go into their development as a matter of profit; that interference of the government with business had been uniformly mischievous; that he had found that business combinations and trusts were dangerous to those who were inside them and that if left absolutely alone by the government they would work nothing but good unless they are perverted to some purpose opposed to the laws of nature in which case they inevitably, sooner or later, bring about the ruin of those concerned in them; that reciprocity and international trade extension had always developed themselves most effectively when the government had the least to do with them and that whenever the government had meddled with them, it had muddled them; that the Indian question and the opening of Indian lands had been brought into its present unfortunate condition by governmental interference and that he knew of no way of getting it out of the snarl in which it has been tangled.

As it was getting very late it was decided to refer all other letters and papers to the committee on rules and order of business, which should set the time for their presentation. The congress then adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

NEARING THE END.

Signs of Weakening Among the Strikers of the Coke Regions.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 14.—The great coke strike is believed to be gradually nearing its close. Daily from the ranks of the strikers are reported from all parts of the region to-day. At the Leisinger plant over 100 men reported for work and at the Pomier works eighty. The Coulbrook works are running full and large forces are at work at the Adelaide, Kyle, Jimtown, Sterling, Leith, Davidson and Great Bluff plants.

Great suffering is reported among the strikers. At the headquarters it was said that a dozen families were starving and many strikers were calling for aid. The feeling against the leaders is becoming bitter and threats of what they may expect if the strike is not settled are freely made. Unless there is a radical change in the situation very soon, it is thought there will be a stampede among the strikers to return to work.

More Rioting.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., April 14.—Rick's coke works at Trotter were raided this afternoon. A mob of strikers threw bricks and stones through the doors and windows of the company houses, demolishing everything possible. The first attack was made last night, the mob were frightened away by the guards. One woman was seriously injured. The attack was renewed to-day and considerable damage was done. There are 400 ovens at Trotter and this week thirty-five men have been working there. Additional guards have been sent to the assistance of those already on duty. Forty-five warrants were sworn out this afternoon for the apprehension of the rioters.

England Interferes.

LONDON, April 14.—Lord Salisbury has cabled to the British minister at Santiago and to the admiral commanding the British fleet off Valparaiso that the closing of the nitrate ports by President Balmaceda is "ultra vires," inasmuch as no blockade has been established or declared. The British government has also notified British ship owners that the British admiral shall protect their interests in Chilian ports and that England does not recognize the right to exact double duties, once by the congress forces and again by Balmaceda, but advises the payment of such duties under protest.

Indian School Pupils.

LAWRENCE, Kas., April 14.—Superintendent Meserve of the Haskell Indian school has been directed by the commissioner of Indian affairs to go to Pine Ridge and Rose Bud agencies, South Dakota, from which applications have been received from a number of Sioux parents for admission of their children to Haskell institute. He is instructed to make proper selections from both agencies, taking an equal number of males and females. The school is overcrowded now but it is thought the better class of students can be placed among the neighboring farmers.

The Chicago Census.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Eight more wards were completed today in the official canvass of the votes cast in the recent municipal election. Cregier suffered a loss of 87 by today's count and Hempstead Washburne a loss of 10. Cregier's net loss to date is 101. Mayor Cregier's friends claim his election by a plurality of 130.

HARRISON'S TRIP.

A FLATTERING RECEPTION IN VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE.

Crowds Listen to Speeches at the Stations---Warm Words and Sympathy for the New South---Text of the President's Speeches at Bristol and Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 14.—President Harrison has every reason to be gratified with his reception in Virginia and Tennessee. At nearly every hamlet along the line of the route groups of people waved handkerchiefs and hats as the train passed by. At Roanoke, Va., the train halted long enough to enable a crowd of people assembled at the station to shake hands with the president and similar demonstrations were observable as the train passed Pulaski and Abingdon.

At Bristol the train halted on the Virginia side of the station. Large crowds had gathered in and about the station, and the windows of the houses in the vicinity were filled with people. The president, while the crowd cheered, was escorted to the temporary platform by the local committee, and was introduced by Judge Wood of Bristol. Here the president spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have found not only pleasure but instruction in riding today through portions of the state of Virginia, that is feeding in a very striking way the impulse of new developments. It is extremely gratifying to notice that those hidden sources of wealth which were so long unobserved and so unused are now being found, and that these regions once so retired, occupied by pastoral people, having difficult access to the centres of population are now being rapidly transformed into busy centres of manufacturing and commerce. In the early settlement of this country immigrants poured over the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridges like waters over obstructing ledges seeking the fertile and attractive farm regions of the great west. They passed unobserved, these marvelous hidden stores of wealth, which are now being brought into use. Having filled the great basin of the west, they are now turning back to Virginia, and West Virginia and Tennessee to bring about development and production for which the time is ripe and which will surprise the world. [Cheers.] It has not been long since every implement of iron, domestic, agricultural and mechanical, was made for you in other states. But now Virginia and Tennessee are stirring their energies to participate in a large degree in the mechanical production and in the great awakening of American commerce and American influence which will lift the nation to an influence among the nations of the world never before attained. [Cheers.] I am glad to stand for the moment among you; glad to express my sympathy with you in every enterprise that tends to develop your state and local communities; glad to stand with you upon one common platform of respect to the constitution and law, differing in our policies as to what law should be, but pledged with a common devotion to obedience to law as the majority shall by their expression make it. I shall carry away from here a new impulse to public duty, a new inspiration as a citizen with you, of a country whose greatness is only dawning. May peace and social order dwell in all your communities and the fear and love of God in every home. [Cheers.]

The appearance of Mrs. Harrison in response to repeated calls brought out great cheers from the crowd. At Johnson City, Jonesboro and Morristown short stops were made and at each place the president made brief speeches to the crowds that gathered at the stations.

Knoxville gave the president a cordial welcome. When the train rolled into the depot at 6 o'clock this evening, the local committeemen met the party and escorted it about the city. At 7 o'clock the party arrived at the hotel, where an immense crowd had gathered to hear the president make a promised address. When the enthusiasm that greeted his appearance had subsided, the president said:

MR. FELLOW-CITIZENS: It gives me pleasure to visit this historical city that has given to the country many men who have been eminent in its councils and have brought to the nation they served and to the people who called them into public service, unimpeachable honor. I am glad to visit east Tennessee, the scene of the early immigration and of those early settlements by men who for vigor of intellect, strength of heart and devotion to [illegible] have not been surpassed by the most conspicuous of the early pioneers of the west and southwest. I am glad to know that those traditions of liberty, that deep devotion to the cause of the union, which manifested itself in the early contributions of Tennessee to the armies that went out for the defense of the home of the north and west abides still in these valleys and crowns with its glory and lustre every hill top of the Alleghanies.

You are feeling now a material development that is interesting and pleasing to all your fellow citizens of all states. I beg to say to you that whatever suppose that there is any where in the northern states any jealousy of this great material progress which the south is making a holly misconception the friendly hearts of the people of the north. It is my wish as I am sure it is of all wish whom I appreciate in political life that the streams of prosperity in the south may run bank full; that in everything that promotes prosperity of the state, material and comfort of the community and the happiness of the individual home, your blessings may be full and unstinted. We live in a government of the law. May every prosperity attend you. May this ground made memorable by one of the most brilliant assaults and by one of the most successful defenses in the history of war, never again be stained by blood. But may our people in common love one flag and one constitution; in a common and all-pervading fealty to the great principles of our government, go on to achieve in material wealth and social development, in intelligence, in piety, in everything that makes a nation great and a people happy, all that the Lord has in his mind for a nation that he has conspicuously blessed." [Great and prolonged cheering.]

After his speech here the presidential party entered their carriages and started for the train but they had not gone far when the horses drawing the carriage containing Secretary Rusk and others took fright and dashed into the president's carriage. There was great excitement for the moment, as both the President and Mrs. Harrison seemed to be in imminent danger. They managed, however, to get out of the carriage uninjured. The frightened horses were finally controlled, but not until they had wrecked Secretary Rusk's carriage.

To night the president and Mrs. Harrison and most of the members of the party attended a large reception at the residence of Col. E. J. Sanford.

Welcome With Flowers.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 14.—The president will be entertained here Monday by a flower carnival. It will be similar to those annually celebrated at Cannes and Nice. An organization has been formed here to celebrate San Jacinto day, April 21, but the first one will be advanced a day in honor of President Harrison. Every vehicle in the city will be adorned with flowers and the flower parade will proceed to the contest. The contest will take place on Alamo place, the site of the Alamo.

Turbulent Idaho Indians.

BLACKFOOT, Ida., April 12. The Indian who killed the Hulls near here Monday was found dead by the Indian police several miles south, having been the pursuers he had shot himself through the body. The stage from Challis which arrives here at 2 p. m., was fired upon by a party of Indians this afternoon while passing through the lava beds 40 miles west of this place several shots were fired, one narrowly missing the driver, who whipped up his horses and escaped. The alert and twenty five armed men left the city immediately for the scene. The citizens are on their guard, companies have armed and are now moving into town.

The Irish Factions.

CHICAGO, April 14. President John Fitzgerald and Secretary Sutton of the Irish National League of America arrived here last evening from the meeting in Cincinnati of the executive council left for the west. In the course of an interview on the situation Mr. Fitzgerald said: "The people are all at liberty to receive the Parnell delegation as they choose and the action of our executive in declining to act as they do is not binding upon the Irish people. The Irish National League of America has taken no action in the matter. Two delegations of gentlemen are now in this country representing both parties in Ireland. We are anxious to do everything in our power to aid the Irish cause but other than we cannot act in this matter officially. We will do all we can in harmony, and have cabled in answer to Mr. O'Kelly's last night before the council, we have offered our services toward reconciliation. We are hopeful that such a result may be brought about and feel certain that Mr. Parnell at least will agree to compromise."

On what basis it may be made it would be impossible for us to surmise, since we have as yet no direct communication from Ireland. When the matter is settled one way or the other, there will, you may be assured, be no lack of money from America. This country will never be half-hearted in its support of the Irish cause."

Mr. Fitzgerald said that no cable communication had passed between the council and the leaders in Ireland, but immediately upon reaching home he would communicate with Mr. Parnell by letter. It is anticipated that the attitude taken by the National League will materially aid in the final settlement of all present difficulties between the factions in Ireland.

Whist Congress.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—The first whist congress ever held in the United States was convened in this city shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon under the auspices of the Milwaukee Whist club, composed of fifty of the leading whist players. The leading whist clubs of the country are represented, including the Manhattan, Manhattan Athletic and the Cherry Diamond clubs of New York, The Owl Club of St. Albans, Vt., the Albany club, the Commonwealth of Worcester, the Narragansett of Providence, R. I., and clubs from Philadelphia, Washington, New Orleans, Denver, Cincinnati, and many other places. A temporary organization was effected, and the work of the congress began. The object of the meeting is to adopt a code of rules to govern the game of whist in the United States. The code will probably adjourn Friday and on Friday night the delegates will be banqueted by the local clubs. During the week a series of games will be played, in which some of the most noted whist players in the country will participate.

The Connecticut Contest.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14.—The gubernatorial muddle which has agitated the people of this state was formally unloaded into the courts of this city this morning, when papers in the quo warranto proceedings, brought by Governor Morris against Governor G. Bulkley, were presented in the civil side of the superior court by State Attorney Doolittle, one of the counsel for Judge Morris. Proceedings were also brought against Lieutenant Governor Merwin by Dr. Alsop, the Democratic lieutenant governor-elect. It was thought General Merwin was brought into the order that Bulkley may be in a position to delay action or to endeavor to narrow the case before the court. The writ was made returnable on April 20, but Judge Prentice thought the time was too short and the date was changed to April 24. The sheriff will serve the papers on General Merwin this afternoon and on Governor Bulkley to-morrow.

Count Lewenhaupt's Funeral.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 14.—The remains of Count R. M. Lewenhaupt were buried today in the Bayard family vault, in Old Swedish cemetery. Thomas F. Bayard and his son Thomas were the only members of the family who followed the bearer. At the funeral services, which occurred at 5 o'clock, all the members of the family and friends were present. Bishop Coleman, assisted by Rev. Martin B. Dunlap, conducted the services. At their conclusion the coffin was carried out to the vault. Upwards of 1000 persons were in the cemetery.

Anew Will be No War.

LONDON, April 14.—The Standard's Rome correspondent says he has had an interview yesterday with Mr. Porter, the United States minister to Italy. Mr. Porter said he had not received an order of recall and there was no reason to believe that he should receive any. Both governments look forward to a peaceful and honorable settlement of the New Orleans difficulty. The only action possible to the Washington government has been initiated, though Mr. Blaine has not sent an official note to that effect. The Rome correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that the Italian government has not yet received Secretary Blaine's note, the alleged text of which several papers have already published.

Fined for Swearing.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 14.—Ex-Mayor Stroh was arrested last night charged with swearing twenty seven times. He was fined sixty-three cents per oath, or with costs twenty dollars in all. General Stroh had a law suit last week in regard to the cost of a piece of ground before the same squire and while there got into a controversy with the prosecutor, at which time the oaths were uttered. A memorandum of the oaths were made at the time by Jacob Bartholomew, a personal enemy of the ex-mayor, under the guise of which brought the suit which created much amusement and excitement.

The Italian Parliament.

ROME, April 14.—In the chambers of deputies today, the Marchese Di Rudini laid before the assembled deputies the diplomatic correspondence relating to the New Orleans dispute. Several interpolations were at once addressed to the prime minister on the subject, who proposed to postpone the discussion for a few days. This was agreed to.

English Riots.

LONDON, April 14.—The rioting was renewed today at Bradford. About 3000 people took part in the demonstration. They smashed the street lamps and acted in a most disorderly manner. The military, with a body of police and special constables, charged and dispersed the rioters, many of whom were injured.

A Russian Ukase.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—A ukase about to be issued withdraws the privilege given to Jewish workmen residing outside the limits assigned to Jews, and orders the expulsion of those living without the pale. Two years' grace is granted the owners of real property and one year's grace to others. This will result in the expulsion of 14,000 Jews from Moscow.

INDICTED FOR BRIBES

THE GRAND JURY RETURNS SEVERAL TRUE BILLS.

Otto Mears, Senator Stevenson, ex-Treasurer Walsen and Others---They Protest Their Innocence---The Courts Will Now Settle the Matter---The Action a Surprise.

DENVER, April 14.—The Arapahoe county grand jury adjourned last night, after returning indictments against Hon. Otto Mears, president of the Rio Grande Southern railway; his intimate associate Jerry Franz, Hon. Fred Walsen, ex-county treasurer; ex-State Senator A. M. Stevenson, and Hon. Edwin Mitchell. The indictment charges them with bribery and attempt at bribery during the last session of the general assembly.

The bribery of which these men are accused is alleged to have been committed just after the opening of the general assembly and while the battle between the minority and majority was in progress. It was charged that many members of the minority were partial to certain railroads. The storm burst when Representative Bowman asserted on the floor of the house that a bribe had been offered to him if he would continue to vote with the minority. He demanded that the charge be investigated and immediately went over to the majority. An investigation was made, and the indicted men, besides Representatives Chapman and Ammons and others were implicated in the charges of bribery. It was testified that Otto Mears had offered Bowman $700 to vote with the minority and Mitchell and others had been offered money for the same purpose. Mitchell admitted that such an offer had been made, but declined to give the name of the person who had made the offer. Walsen, Frank and Stevenson and Mr. Darling were referred to as the go-betweens. Two reports of this investigation were made to the house. One was to the effect that it had been proved that bribes had been offered, and the other to the effect that the accusations had not been substantiated.

It was thought after these reports had been submitted that the matter had been dropped, and the accused ones occasionally cracked a joke about it. Their security from further trouble on these charges was only fancied, however, for the whole matter was laid before the grand jury very quietly, and last night indictments against the five men already mentioned were handed in with a batch of other indictments to Judge Allen, in the criminal division of the district court. Politicians, lawyers and citizens gathered in the criminal district court this morning, after the matter had leaked out, to await developments. District Attorney Stevens refused to speak on the matter and only smiled when the reporters endeavored to gain information from him. He was flushed with excitement, however, and kept himself away from the crowd of men who were known to see him in regard to the matter.

Senator Stevenson appeared in court this morning and demanded a speedy hearing and offered bonds, but as the capiases had not yet been served the court declined to take any steps in the matter. The papers will probably be served on all the gentlemen to-night or to-morrow.

Mayor Rogers Installed.

DENVER, April 14.—Mayor Platt Rogers was sworn in to-night and took his office. His inaugural to the board of supervisors and aldermen was as follows in full: "Gentlemen, we enter upon the discharge of the duties of our office with the full confidence of the people. Let us see that it is not abused."

Harrison's Reception.

DENVER, April 14.—Extensive preparations will be made to entertain President Harrison upon his arrival here on his return east from the Pacific coast. Thursday Bush & Adsit of the Standard hotel will [illegible] general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, who has charge of the presidential train, inviting the party to be the guests of the Windsor during their stay here. To-day Messrs. Bush and Adsit received the following reply dated Bristol, Tenn.: "The invitation tendered by your generous favor of the 9th inst. has been presented to the president and he directs me to accept and to convey to you his thanks for your courtesy and kindness."

GEO. W. [illegible]

The Millington Trial.

DENVER, COLO., April 14.—The quarrels were still at it on the Millington case to-day. Dr. D. J. Pfeifer, chief surgeon of the Union Pacific hospital was the first witness. Mr. Patterson asked him that hypothetical question. He put it in this way: "From all you can learn of the case and from the evidence of Dr. Warren and Dr. Miller, what would you say was the cause of the death of W. H. Avery?" Judge Pollard objected. He had objected to that form of question before. Dr. Pfeifer answered when the objection had been overruled. "I should say the man died of starvation due to the fact that the stomach was inflamed, aggravated by long standing chronic condition and that no attempt was made to nourish the man by well known medical means. The natural symptoms are too close to enable me to form an opinion as to the cause of them. There is one fact which shows that urea poison, due to a weak condition of the kidneys existed."

"Do you say that if artificial alimentation had been resorted to the man would have lived?"

"I say that if that form of alimentation had been resorted to life would have been prolonged and the stomach given an opportunity to return to its natural condition."

The doctor added that indications of diet were sufficient to cause the acute attack from which Mr. Avery suffered, taking into consideration the chronic condition of the stomach. The food given to Mr. Avery on the advice of Dr. Miller was improper and might have produced the functional weakness resulting in the fainting spell. It might also have produced a recurrence of the stomach symptoms. Mr. Patterson then asked the two other familiar questions about the post mortem examination and the doctor answered them in the familiar way.

"The finding of the article in the [illegible] he said, "would not influence me because if it were found in the bones and muscles, it would have been found in the softer parts. Not being found there, I cannot consider the man died of poisoning."

Dr. O. S. Bennet of Ft. Collins testified to practically the same effect. The doctor said in addition that in his opinion Mr. Avery died of a modified case of typhoid fever.

Dr. George Bristol, whose figure has been lightly sketched in the back ground of this case as in some way connected with Mrs. Avery in Ft. Collins was next called. Dr. Bristol is an intelligent appearing man with more the air of a student than a Don Juan. He was at one time the Avery family physician and had attended Avery through the typhoid fever. Mr. Avery always resented what ill, and this was one of the difficulties in treating him. In reply to Mr. Patterson's question as to the cause of Avery's death, he said: "I should say the immediate cause of death was exhaustion due to insufficient alimentation, or rather no alimentation at all. But there are none of the symptoms of any disease which would be sufficient in themselves to cause death. The man would have lived if he had [illegible] enough."

The opinion of two other physicians as to the cause of death were the same as Dr. Pfeifer and Bristol.

DE COURSEY & ALDRICH,

REAL ESTATE

INVESTMENTS

AND LOANS.

Unimproved Property.

1. A corner lot 50x190 feet, facing south, on Colorado avenue in West Colorado Springs for $900. Everyone knows that this will soon be worth a great deal more money.
2. An inside lot on Colorado avenue in La Vergne for $450. A cheap site for a nice home.
3. There are a great many sales being made in the northern part of the city. Most of the purchasers intend to build. If they knew of the bargain lot we have on North Tejon street, 80x100 feet, facing south and east, for $2300, they would buy it without an hour's delay.
4. A lot 50x190 on North Nevada avenue, near Espanola street, facing east. A nice house could not be better located than upon this lot, and the price $1250 is low.
5. On Grant avenue, just beyond the top of the hill, we have a fine building corner 80 feet front. The viaducts will bring wonderful development to the west side. Someone is going to buy this lot, either now or a little later. If he buys now he need pay but $800; if he waits, he will pay $1000.
6. A lot on Kiowa street, near Spruce, 50x190, Parrish's Addition, for a mere song. If you wish to make a good profit, call and let us tell you what this can be bought for.

Residence Property.

1. A four room brick house on Colorado avenue, facing south, for $1400. This is a cheap place.
2. A nine room house on North Wahsatch avenue for $3800. It is a very comfortable house, and there is a good barn upon the lot.
3. A five room house on North Corona street, facing east. Price $2200.
4. On Huerfano street in the West Bluff Addition is a house of five rooms which we will sell for $3000.
5. On Colorado avenue in West Colorado Springs we offer a new four room house for $1600.
6. On Wahsatch avenue, near Vermijo street, is a house of four rooms. A very pretty and comfortable place. We will sell it for $2100.

FOR RENT.

1. A large six room house on North Corona avenue, [illegible] good barn, and the lot is 100x190. This is a bargain. [illegible] Rent $[illegible] per month.
3. A five room house on South Weber street, near [illegible] bath and [illegible] conveniences. It was new last [illegible] Rent $[illegible].
4. A well furnished six room house on N. Nevada ave. [illegible] and is a bargain. Rent $30.
5. No. 18 Kiowa st., just west of [illegible] and all improvements. The lot is 50x184. Rent $[illegible].
6. A new five room house on S. Weber st., [illegible] sewer connection. The rent [illegible]

PLACE YOUR PROPERTY WITH US FOR SALE. We have a list of property along Cache la Poudre, Grant, W. Kiowa and Uintah avenues, Pikes Peak addition, and in Colorado City.

PLACE YOUR PROPERTY WITH US FOR RENT. We have applications for property to rent that we can fill. If you have property, call upon us and we will give you our terms.

Remember that we can help you in the [illegible] and that we shall be glad to see you at any time.

DE COURSEY & ALDRICH,

12 1-2 S. Tejon St.,

Colorado Springs.

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"New Rugby"

FOLDING BED.

FOR SALE BY

WATERWAY BLOCK.

This is the finest, best and prettiest Folding Bed on the market to-day, and the price is low. Call and see it.

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Canned Vegetables.

The Finest in the Land.

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Oysters! Oysters!

The Chicago Bakery

Short Orders and Oysters

CAKES AND CANDIES

Chicago Bakery.

Thos. Conway, Prop.

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JOB WORK

Plain and Fancy Job Printing of all kinds executed in the best style and at reasonable prices. Orders from abroad promptly filled.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and wishing them discontinued will please call and leave an order at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements remaining in the paper unless notice to have them discontinued is given.

No claims are allowed against employees of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not accept any advertising from them.

D. C. COLLIER,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

St. Louis people are arranging for a five trip of the most popular barkeeper to the Holy Land. The average St. Louis [illegible] of the fitness of things would establish a bar in a church immediately.

Gen. Francis B. Spinola was born in Stony Brook, Long Island, N. Y., March 13, 1811. He was educated at Quaker mill [illegible] y, Dutchess county, N. Y., and engaged in business in New York City, where he was elected alderman and state senator. He subsequently served as member of the assembly and as state senator, and in 1860 was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Charleston, S. C. In 1862 he raised the Empire brigade of New York state volunteers and on Oct. 1st was commissioned as brigadier general. He served in the national army till the close of the war, resigning on June 8, 1865. He was engaged actively connected with banking and insurance companies in New York City, returned to the state senate and in 1869, and again in 1880, was elected to congress.

The importance of forestry as a department of government is illustrated by the space to be given it at the Chicago World's Fair.

Mr. W. L. Buchanan, chief of the department of agriculture, who is at present in charge of the forestry department, has entered actively upon the work of having the various timber and lumber and state forestry bureaus in this important feature of the exposition. Speaking of the matter Mr. Buchanan says:

"I am very much gratified by responses received to letters sent to state forestry bureaus to the subject decided to forestry and lumber and others interested in this subject. From the general tone of these replies I am encouraged to believe that the forestry exhibit will be very full and complete, and will be one of the most attractive ever shown at any exposition.

"The importance of this department of the exposition cannot be overestimated. The question of erecting a building for the forestry exhibit, through the co-operation of the various interests in its construction, and to be one to give a unique and attractive [illegible] of all the woods of commerce in the natural and finished state is in contemplation and is a question for future determination. The statistics of wood and timber consumption in the United States are full of startling and frightful [illegible] that the efforts on the part of the general government and the several states to conserve the forest supply, and promote timber culture were inaugurated none too soon, and cannot be prosecuted too vigorously. It is intended that the forestry display shall fully illustrate what has been accomplished in this direction, and that state boards of forestry will show the most desirable methods of [illegible]ing Arbor day, the [illegible] tion of waste land and the progress made by them in tree culture. A comparison of wood and a general survey of the timber situation cannot fail to be interesting, instructive and profitable.

"It is almost safe to say that the forestry exhibit will embrace wood in its natural state from every section of this and other countries, thus affording a magnificent opportunity for comparing the various varieties growing in different [illegible] and the climatic effect on the strength. Worked timber in all of its [illegible] forms will be shown, by beautiful specimens selected from the best working establishments of the [illegible] including the various ornamental woods in furniture, veneers and inlaid [illegible]ork.

"The relation of the science of preserving timber in various ways to resist decay and the encroachments of animal life, will be appropriately illustrated. There will be an exhibit of dye-woods and barks; of lichens, mosses and ferns; of commercial gums, vegetable ivory, wood pulp, and a curious collection of [illegible] and peculiarities of forest growth, such as [illegible] knots, burls, etc.

"A good deal of attention will be devoted to forest botany, the distribution of forests, of genera and of species, as well as the anatomy and structure of woods, and the diseases of forest trees and timber.

"Forest management, maps, illustrations and instruments for measuring standing timber; growth of different trees and soils; graphic and other illustrations showing rate of growth; statistics of the lumber trade and of forestry; the harvesting of forest products; the turpentine and chemical industries, will all receive proper attention.

"The above is but a partial outline of the forestry exhibit, but it will give an idea of how interesting and profitable it will be made by the hearty co-operation which we feel sure of receiving of state boards of forestry, journals devoted to [illegible]ry and the lumber trade, and all who are interested in this important feature of the exposition."

The Lincoln History.

All of our readers are more or less familiar with "Abraham Lincoln a History by John G. Nicolay and John Hay," published by the Century company. The publication of what is generally supposed to be the whole of this history in the Century Magazine has to some extent lessened the effect which the publication of this book would have [illegible] the literary world has this been its best appearance. But those who read the papers as they came out in the Century and the work as now published realize that it is a [illegible] work. This is particularly true of the part referring to the war. On the subjects about which there was controversy the editors took such decided stand that it was hardly thought that the work was an impartial history. This was particularly so in the case of Fitz John Porter. If Mr. Hay was influenced from affection of such relationship [illegible] the authors could not have fully put their book unchanged. The publication [illegible] before of portions in the Century had the effect to give the authors an opportunity to [illegible] criticisms which injustice was done, and it may be fairly said that the authors [illegible] opportunities. The book [illegible] rightly so. Undoubtedly a fully biographical sketch of Lincoln written [illegible] having such ever personal ties [illegible] would be more interesting than the present work to the average reader. Still there is enough regarding Lincoln's life and his method of work so that he stands out each fully before. But no biography of Lincoln could have done him justice. As his friends, and we may say, literary executor, they had a more solemn duty to perform. Up to this time there has been no good history of the rebellion published. The one most popularly known is that written by Horace Greeley, but this was written at a time when no fair and impartial account of the war could be given. The Campaigns of the Civil War" are valuable contributions to history, as well as the "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." But these are uneven. There can be no better report, so far as the facts go, of Grant's Richmond campaign than that given by General Humphrey in the "Campaigns of the Civil War." The best articles on Gettysburg that have yet appeared were written by General Hunt in the "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." But in both of these series most of the matter is inferior to that we have picked out, and there is an unevenness about the style and a carelessness with which the work is done that is very irritating at times. It is only since the "Official Records of the Rebellion" have been published or required for publication so that they could be used that a true account of the war could be given. Nicolay and Hay [illegible] this opportunity had the still further advantage of having been private secretaries to President Lincoln, and are thus thoroughly conversant with much important information which no other history could obtain.

In the work they have given not only the life of Lincoln, but a history of the political events which led up to the rebellion and a very full and complete military history of the rebellion. Those who read the "Life of Lincoln" in the Century will be surprised at the amount of new matter introduced into the ten volumes. While special events during the war may be treated of more fully and satisfactorily in other works, there is no one work on the rebellion which bears any comparison to this as a historical work. The perspective is almost perfect. The relative importance of the different events is so thoroughly appreciated by the writers that the Civil War" are valuable contributions to history, as well as the "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." But these are uneven. There can be no better report, so far as the facts go, of Grant's Richmond campaign than that given by General Humphrey in the "Campaigns of the Civil War." The best articles on Gettysburg that have yet appeared were written by General Hunt in the "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." But in both of these series most of the matter is inferior to that we have picked out, and there is an unevenness about the style and a carelessness with which the work is done that is very irritating at times. It is only since the "Official Records of the Rebellion" have been published or required for publication so that they could be used that a true account of the war could be given. Nicolay and Hay [illegible] this opportunity had the still further advantage of having been private secretaries to President Lincoln, and are thus thoroughly conversant with much important information which no other history could obtain.

It is hardly necessary to say anything regarding the style in which the work is written. It is enchanting and in perfect taste. As the subject is poetic, the style is matter of fact. When acts of deeds are recounted, the style rises to the grandeur of the subject. Lincoln's own words (many of which are known by every intelligent American) are given in such a way that [illegible] would have done him justice. As his friends, and we may say, literary executor, they had a more solemn duty to perform. Up to this time there has been no good history of the rebellion published. The one most popularly known is that written by Horace Greeley, but this was written at a time when no fair and impartial account of the war could be given. The Campaigns of the Civil War" are valuable contributions to history, as well as the "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." But these are uneven. There can be no better report, so far as the facts go, of Grant's Richmond campaign than that given by General Humphrey in the "Campaigns of the Civil War." The best articles on Gettysburg that have yet appeared were written by General Hunt in the "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." But in both of these series most of the matter is inferior to that we have picked out, and there is an unevenness about the style and a carelessness with which the work is done that is very irritating at times. It is only since the "Official Records of the Rebellion" have been published or required for publication so that they could be used that a true account of the war could be given. Nicolay and Hay [illegible] this opportunity had the still further advantage of having been private secretaries to President Lincoln, and are thus thoroughly conversant with much important information which no other history could obtain.

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Philadelphia Press.

The Democratic victory in the municipal election in Denver, Colo., last Tuesday, is due to a split in the Republican party and the [illegible] of two tickets. There have been two factions in that city known as the "gang" and the "anti gang," and quarrels and divisions have been frequent. The Democrats, the leading Republican newspaper of Colorado, refused to support the ticket nominated by the faction, and it was left by the wayside and the nomination of an independent ticket. The result was the Democratic victory in the city. The other Democratic victories in Colorado can be accounted for by the disgraceful squabble which [illegible] the Republicans in the legislature. The Republicans can have first as well as [illegible] that they cannot enjoy the methods of Democratic legislature without receiving a rebuke from the people.

Not in El Paso.

Washington Star.

The Colorado Democrats have endorsed the Republicans in that state on Monday.

Flagellation in Georgia.

New York News.

Four or five of us were waiting on a hotel veranda in a Georgia town for the bus to drive down to the depot to the depot, when a colored man came along, dragging after him about the most mean-looking dog you ever saw.

"What are you going to do with him?" asked one of the group.

"Kill him, sah."

"But why?"

"No good, sah."

"Then sell him."

"Can't do it."

"Then give him away."

"Nobody would dun take him."

"I'll take him. Bring him right up here."

"You is foolin', sah."

"No, I ain't. Here, give him to me, and here's a quarter for you."

He tied the dog to a chair and ran over to a hardware store and bought a collar. Then he went to a dry goods store and got half a yard of red silk and a yard of blue ribbon and in ten minutes the dog was blanketed up and bowed up until he did look funny. He was taken to the depot in the bus, and we had scarcely arrived when a whiteman who sat on a box shuffling came forward and said:

"What ye got ther, stranger?"

"Chinese fox hound," replied our friend.

"Shoo! Never saw one before."

"This is the only one in this country."

"Cost a heap."

"Given to me by the Chinese consul at Washington, but I wished he had him back. He's as wild after game that he bothers, the life out of me."

"Is he all right for this climate?"

"Oh, yes."

"Good-natured?"

"A perfect baby."

"How much'll you take him?"

"Well, um. I never set any value on him. He's a present, and I suppose I ought to keep him, but as he is a fox dog and this is a fox country, some good man around here ought to have him."

"Will you take twenty dollars?"

"I'm! Make it twenty-five."

"Can't do it. Just got two tens here for the dog as he stands."

"Well, I suppose you'll see him well, and it will be better for the dog."

We rolled away on the train as the purchaser headed for home with his dog. None of us could say a word for a long, long time. It was the white who finally spoke first and he said:

"Gentlemen, think it over, and be ready to name your drink when we reach Atlanta."

Two of a Kind—Almost

New York Sun.

He passed down the aisle of the car to the seat occupied only by a man sitting with a wad on his hat and them halted and [illegible] down [illegible] thought it a funny thing that two [illegible] should thus be brought together. At last one of the widows also thought it funny, for after a bit he [illegible] and queried.

"Your wife dead?"

"Yes."

"She's mine. Yours die of fever?"

"Yes."

"Mine, too. Loving, faithful, and consumption?"

"Yes."

"And mine. Broke you up, didn't it?"

"Yes."

"So it did me. Couldn't set nothing for half a day. Been a big funeral procession?"

"Yes."

"So did I. Counted thirty-one buggies and wagons. Got a grave stone up yit?"

"No."

"Neither have I. Death is an awful thing ain't it?"

"Yes."

"But we must make the best of it. We cannot help the dead by mourning. Got four cts on a good wife?"

"No, sir!" was the indignant reply.

"How long's your wife been dead?"

"A year."

The other picked up his valise from the floor, vented his spleen, and as he started for the car door he said:

"Stranger, I thought we was two of a kind, but I dislike you. I'm wrong in my figures. One of us tells the truth, and the police is a good deal better, if I the for it. Good day!"

Temperance Items.

Contributed by the W. C. T. U.

The chancellor of "Dreadful Yelp" have one little green spot in England to which they can point as illustrating the value of prohibition. It is a suburb of Liverpool, "a new town springing up as if by magic," they say over there. Thirty years ago it was a green field to the southeast of the city. About that time it began to be laid out for building purposes; the owners of the estate inserted a clause in the building leases forbidding the use of the premises for the sale of liquor. Some rich merchants and magistrates live in the district, but the inhabitants are mainly of the artisan class. The guardians of the poor in that part of the city have encountered some facts which set them thinking. One is that of the whole 50,000 people in the prohibition district but forty fire applied for public aid, while in a territory one-eighth the area, and only one-fourth the population, with 100 public houses, the applicants for relief numbered 911. The death rate in the prohibition district is from ten to twelve per thousand; in the other the lowest is twenty-five per thousand.

The Salvation Army is on the march out of "Dreadful England." Since the New Year, four stations have been opened in the densest and neediest quarters of London. "The Ark" is where a man can get a bed in a four-bedded room for fourpence, or for sixpence he can have a little room all to himself. In either case he can have a hot bath and a chance to wash his clothes. Suppose he has to four or six pence? Well, he can go right into the workshop and earn it. He can also earn enough to pay for his supper at the food depot. Buildings are undergoing alterations in Leeds and being fitted up for food and shelter depots with factories in the rear.

A Considerate Pastor.

The Rev. Mr. Goodman paused a moment in his discourse.

"There were five or six persons in the congregation, if I mistake not," he said mildly, "who did not turn their heads when the door opened just now. For their benefit I will state that the sexton has just come in for the purpose of attending to the ventilation. He is attired, in plain black and wears a patch over one eye. I remark, fourthly, that this clause in the text," etc.—Chicago Tribune.

A Bad Aim.

"How did the cough mixture work that I gave you?"

"Badly. I spilled it all over the bedclothes."

"How did you come to do that?"

"I didn't notice that they were hanging out on the line."—Puck.

Heightening Her Color.

Photographer (to young lady)—You look rather pale. Please think for a moment of the object of your affections—that will heighten your complexion a little. Der Ulk.

J. J. HAGERMAN, Pres't. CHAS. L. TUTHILL, Vice Pres't.
J. A. MYERS, Cashier. A. SUTTON, Ass't Cashier.

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Two connecting office rooms on ground floor in the centre of the city.

Two small houses, newly papered and painted.

. . . EDWARD FERRIS,

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INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES OF THE

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Building and Loan Department, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Illustration of a Sure and Safe Investment, Showing Profits on Ten Shares:

Cr.	Dr.
Twenty cents a month returned in six years	$ 720
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	Seventy-one monthly payments, $7 each 497
	$509

Net profit on ten shares, 30 per cent. on average amount paid in $140

Value of shares at maturity $500, which will purchase 25 shares paid up and leave $10 balance. At the end of six more years the 25 shares, paid up, would at the end of the third term of six years, or in all 18 years, a grand total of $4810.

This is a Splendid Present for Each Child. A Sure Way to Provide for the Future.

Help the little ones, as you pay this stock up in six years. Under interest paid then in savings banks. Stock secured by first mortgages on real estate. The company is national not local it can therefore conduct its business on a small cost, and its strength and solidity are secure.

BUY A HOME or save at compound interest. Own your own home or pay your mortgages at low rates, cost and on easy terms. Our money is not sold at auction. You get full payment back.

Total payments, 240 per month for 72 months and entrance fee $1772
Amount received by cancellation 1000
Total interest cost in six years . . . . . $ 772

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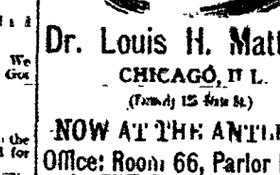


Dr. Louis H. Matthez,
CHICAGO, ILL.
(Formerly 125 State St.)

NOW AT THE ANTLERS.
Office: Room 66, Parlor Floor.
To Remain Here for a Short Time Only.

The following is from the Denver Rocky Mountain News of February 21st:

It is a rare occasion that calls a gentleman of Dr. Matthez' professional skill and ability from a large and lucrative practice in one of our principal cities to the interior. But not being content with the untold blessings he has conferred upon thousands, in Chicago and elsewhere, Dr. Matthez desires to extend the benefits of his skill and knowledge of his profession to [illegible] who do not wish or those who are unable to incur the heavy expenses that would be entailed upon them when they find it necessary, at some period in their life, to call in the assistance of a scientific skill to enable them to recover their failing eyesight.

Hence the doctor has been placed to visit our city, and during his contemplated stay here has been instrumental in doing much much good for defective eyes. We advise all to take advantage of this opportunity to have their eyes skilfully fitted. Failing sight can never retrieve itself unaided, and the longer it is neglected the more difficult it is to apply the remedy. Remember that Dr. Matthez is not a vender of glasses. He is a gentleman who has made a reputation second to none in this country as a skillful and scientific adjuster of glasses, having made the study of the eye a specialty, and after years of experience and close application to business, is prepared to treat optically defective eyes in a practical and scientific manner. The doctor does not simply sell his glasses. They are merely adjuncts in his profession. He makes a thorough and careful examination of the eyes, in a manner peculiar to himself, and understands that delicate organ in all its various phases. Having satisfied himself thoroughly as to the conditions and needs of the eye under consideration, the doctor then proceeds to adapt the lenses to the requirements of the same. This is now the manner, when the knowledge of the lenses required is brought to be as all depends upon the glasses to be selected.

Under ordinary circumstances there is a divided responsibility between the examiner of the eyes and the furnisher of the glasses. Dr. Matthez does all in one, using in conjunction with his science, skill thoroughness in the examination of the eyes, the finest workmanship in the glasses and [illegible] science, art, and his own workmen can produce. During his stay in Denver he has demonstrated his ability.

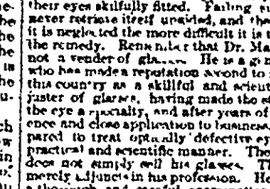
HOURS 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

H. I. REID,
CITY ENGINEER AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Delos Durfee, Deputy.

Surveys made and estimates given on all kinds of surveying work.

Office at Court House at Colo. Springs.

GEO. J. KINDEL



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REPORT
OF
SEWER COMMITTEE
For the Year Ending March 31st, 1891.

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council City of Colorado Springs, Colorado:

Your sewer committee report the following regarding sewer construction for your consideration.

Work of construction was commenced in July and the total length of pipe laid is as follows.

12 inch	14,631 feet
10 inch	4,254 feet
8 inch	9,709 feet
Total	28,594 feet

Making grand total for all diameters 27,709 feet.

There has also been required 37 man-holes, 4 flush tanks, 604 [illegible] branches, 20,250 pounds of cast iron, 1215 pounds of wrought iron, 13 yards of concrete and 10,000 feet of lumber.

We wish to call attention to the changes made in diameter of pipe, as actually laid, and that as called for in advertisement for proposals, July 8, 1890. Upon final location of lines it was found advisable to increase the quantity of 12-inch pipe and entirely eliminate the quantity of 8-inch; and when the bids were received they were found to be exceedingly low, so that it was possible to increase the larger diameters and still have sufficient funds to complete the contract.

Comparison of quantities as first proposed and as actually laid is as follows.

	Feet.	Feet.
12 inch pipe as called for in proposals	5,110	
12 inch pipe as actually laid		14,457
10 inch pipe as called for	9,200	
10 inch pipe as actually laid		4,254
8 inch pipe as called for	4,000	
8 inch pipe as actually laid		9,156
6 inch pipe as called for	3,500	
6 inch pipe as actually laid		
Grand total all diameters as called for in proposals	27,810	
Grand total all diameters as actually laid		27,709

Or in other words, there has been 600 feet laid in excess of that called for in proposal, and all this of larger diameter of pipe.

In addition to the above (and not included in contract) has been laid 1100 feet of extension on Line 3 (8 inch); this is from San Miguel to Buena Ventura street in alley between Nevada avenue and Weber street, of which amount 500 feet has been paid for by city and 600 feet remains unpaid as yet.

The work has all been done in a first class manner excepting about 500 feet of pipe first laid on Fountain street. This was properly laid as to alignment and grade but the joints were not properly cemented and failed to hold water. This pipe was uncovered and relaid.

The construction of Lines 8 and 9 was made more difficult than the surface of the ground would indicate, there being 1000 lineal feet of rock work requiring blasting, such rock extending to within three or four feet of surface.

The total cost has been as follows:

Paid contractor	$21,867 62
Paid engineer	1,972 45
Paid inspectors	372 57
Paid labor: Repairing water mains, rip-rap on pits paving about man-hole covers, right of way and hauling	72 25
Paid labor and material on bridge crossing Shook's run	175 00
Paid flush tanks	240 00
Paid printing	34 70
Paid printing bonds	50 00
Total for construction	$24,857 50
Additional costs paid out as follows:	
Paid for corner stone, care farm	70 00
Paid repairs and maintenance of old sewer system	1,138 21
Paid contract bonds	330 00 $ 1,468 21
Total sewer literal	$26,326 71
Balance on hand	304 49
	$26,631 20

Sale of bonds $25,000 00
Paid in fund 1 per cent of year 10
Appropriation for care of sewers 600 00
Received from county treasurer, interest fund 1,031 20
$26,631 20

Of the above amount the supply of $1,468.21 has been paid from the construction fund for repairs, etc., of the old system, which amount should be replaced to credit of extension fund.

The total cost of enlarging line No. 3 is $6,500.00, of which amount there is still due contractor $ 700.

There is quite a demand for extensions north on Lines 1, 2, 4 and 7, and such extensions should be made as soon as practicable. This vicinity is building up rapidly and the major portion of the residences would be connected with sewer line as soon as completed.

There is not sufficient appropriation to build all these lines this year but one or particular should be extended, i. e. line 1, passing near Colorado college, and would receive all the sewerage matter of this and various buildings connected therewith. It will require about $2000 to construct this line.

The connections from water service to flush tanks have not yet been made and your committee would recommend that the connections and the construction of the line above referred to be made as soon as possible. Respectfully submitted,

W. R. ROBY,
J. A. LOOMIS,
E. C. REYNOLDS,
Committee.

REPORT
OF
WATER WORKS COMMITTEE
For the Year Ending March 31st, 1891.

To His Honor the Mayor, and City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

Gentlemen—Your water works committee submits the following report for your consideration:

TANK MORNING HEIGHTS DAM.

Construction of the work was commenced July 17, 1890. Owing to the lateness of the season, the severe cold prevailing this altitude early in the fall, it was impossible to [illegible] the work to completion, and is now practically the [illegible] completed.

The dam proper is composed of earthen materials 260 feet long, 35 feet greatest depth, 195 feet wide on bottom and 20 feet wide on top. The inner slope is rip-rapped with stones to a thickness of 2 feet. A puddle trench 30 feet in width is carried down to an impervious bed of clay 18 feet below the natural surface. This was more labor and expense than was anticipated, but gives absolute assurance of the perfect safety of the dam. The outlet pipe is of steel, 20 inches in diameter, and is passed through the mountain side north of and entirely separated from the dam. This pipe is enclosed in solid concrete masonry. The valve chamber is 38 feet deep and built of solid masonry. There has been 120 barrels of Portland cement used throughout the work. The total cost of same to date has been as follows:

Work on dam proper	$12,[illegible] 32
Materials	1,067 [illegible]
Labor [illegible] to time of letting contract	$ 909 72
Labor on roads, reservoir basin, packing, engineering, etc	1,040 35 1,950 07
Total cost to date	$16,[illegible] 07

It will require six weeks time and $4000 to complete this work.

MORNING GLORY LAKE.

This contemplates a line of pipe 8360 feet in length from Bear creek over "Seven Lakes Divide" to Lake Moraine. Steel pipe sixteen inches in diameter is used. The work of trenching and filling was let by contract. All materials, hauling and labor for laying pipe was done by city. As with Lake Moraine dam, the late date of beginning work prevented completing same and added considerable to the cost thereof, but it was thought absolutely necessary to have all materials on the ground ready for early completion in the spring, as owing to heavy snow fall here it would be impossible to haul in materials before June or July. All materials are on the ground, one-half the pipe in place and the work can be completed in three weeks.

The cost to date is as follows:

Pipe, etc	$15,162 [illegible]
Land	500 00
Freight on pipe	1,567 [illegible]
Hauling materials	3,091 [illegible]
Contract work on trench	2,756 10
All other labor and materials	1,542 65
Total	$25,457 [illegible]

Amount required to complete work, including two [illegible] rooms at head, $6000.

MORAINE DITCH.

This work was commenced in 1889, but was not completed until August, 1890. This ditch will conduct the water of Beehiver creek into Lake Moraine reservoir.

The cost in 1890 was $2421.79.

BEAVER CREEK DITCH.

A survey was made for this ditch from Beaver creek to Seven Lakes divide; the line of which follows mid-way between the McShane ditch and Beaver creek pipe line. The plat was properly recorded, but nothing further has been done. This was intended for [illegible] use as storage supply and pipe line.

ROSS' PARK DITCH.

This conveys water from North Cheyenne creek into Bear creek, whence it flows into the Park [illegible] pipe line, and thence through the system into Prospect Lake, and is intended to be used as a feeder for this lake. The ditch is two and one-fourth miles long, and has a carrying capacity of 27.8 cubic feet of water per second. All labor and materials were furnished by the city and the total cost is $4427.37.

PROSPECT LAKE DAMS.

This work consists of two earthen dams, 1 450 feet and 800 feet respectively, in length, was let by [illegible] and has cost as follows.

Amount paid contractor	$6150 00
Pipe and labor	264 15
Total	$6414 15

PIPE LINES.

In addition to above work on same, ditches, etc., the following works are completed or under construction:

Pipe line to Prospect Lake from Tejon street via Williamette avenue.

This line is 12 inches in diameter and is intended for a feeder to the lake, and also to carry the waters thereof back into the city for irrigating purposes, and can be utilized for this purpose south of Dale street. The city furnished all labor and materials and it has cost as follows:

Pipe, etc	$[illegible] 70
Hauling materials	354 19
All other labor	[illegible] 15
Total	$[illegible]

BOULEVARD AND PIPE LINE AROUND LAKE.

In following out the term of agreement with the Colorado Springs Co. for the Prospect Lake reservoirs, the city agreed to lay, during the year 1890, an 8 inch pipe through Cache la Poudre street from Weber street east to east line of East End Addition, a distance of 11,000 feet; and during the year 1891, to lay a six inch pipe through the East End Addition, from north to south, a distance of about one and one-half miles; and during the year 1892 to complete the line across the south end of East End Addition to connect with the Huerfano street line at Prospect lake, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile.

The portion agreed to be done in 1890 has been completed. The amount necessary for the 1891 work on this line has been included in annual appropriation for 1891 use.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

This item covers the irrigation wells on the Monument Creek, near Roswell: also cost of engine and pumps; and while this was not authorized by, or done under, the supervision of this committee, it was paid for from the water fund. Cost of the same was $1,891.72.

WATER RIGHTS.

Owing to the large expenditures which have been made for a water system for this city on Ruxton creek, Lake Moraine, and Beaver creek, it was thought absolutely necessary to forever secure beyond all question a priority of right sufficient for the demands of a population of at least 50,000 inhabitants. After considerable investigation two ranches were found on Beaver creek near the confluence with the Arkansas river having unquestioned priorities upon the ditches belonging to these lands. The ranches, and consequently the ditches, were purchased and the city owns the oldest priorities on Beaver creek, having a combined capacity of fifteen (15) cubic feet of water per second of time, and the total cost for the same was $17,229.70.

These priorities are leased for a term of two years, but owing to a late decision of the supreme court the city could at any time sell the ranches and forfeit the water rights thereon, so the actual cost of priority will not be less than $8000 or $10,000.

TRANSFER OF HOUSE DITCH.

Surveys have been made for extending this ditch to Prospect lake, the object of which is to gain as much surplus water as may be needed for supply to Prospect lake, and will serve a two-fold purpose, always insuring a full supply and the sediment carried by ditch water will thoroughly puddle the lake bottom.

Negotiations are now pending for buying the Holden ditch in order to more fully complete this work.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PIPE LAID DURING 1890-1891.

Tejon street to Prospect Lake, 12 inches in diameter	Feet 13,000
Tejon street to Prospect Lake addition (via Cache la Poudre street), 8 inches in diameter	11,000
Around Prospect Lake boulevard, 2 inches in diameter	3,600
Around Prospect Lake and the city, 3 inches in diameter	7,200
In the city, 4 inches in diameter	4,000
In the city, 6 inches in diameter	1,200
Add for Kiowa street, 8 inch pipe	2,200
Add for Kiowa street, 6 inch pipe	450
Total amount of pipe laid in city and vicinity (all diameters)	43,450
Add for Beaver creek pipe line, 16 inches	4,100
Lake Moraine (outlet pipe), 16 inches in diameter	150
Head of water on [illegible] as per agreement with Pike's Peak Railway Co., 16 inches in diameter	450
Grand total laid (all diameters)	50,051
Or 9.48 miles.	

SPECIFICATION BY DIAMETERS.

	Feet.
20 inch pipe	150
16 " "	4,250
12 " "	13,000
8 " "	13,750
6 " "	1,750
4 " "	4,000
3 " "	1,250
2 " "	2,000
Total	50,051

Total number of water committee from April 1, 1890, to April 1, 1891

Lake Moraine dam, work on dam [illegible]

Materials, labor portions to time of letting contract, labor on roads, reservoir basin, packing, engineering, etc.

Prospect lake, 8-inch pipe line around lake

Pipe to lake

Dams at lake

Beaver creek pipe line

McShane ditch

Water rights, etc

Irrigation wells, Monument creek

Ruxton extension and settler

Bear creek dam

Work in city Colorado City, labor and materials laying 6 and 8-inch pipe, specials and laying

Total

CONTRACTS' COMPLETED.

In conclusion, your committee would call attention to the assistance rendered by the certain committee, viz: Messrs. Irving Howbert, W. S. Jackson, W. M. Strickler, George H. Thomas and Matt Franz, and would acknowledge their obligations to these gentlemen for the very efficient service rendered your committee, in arranging and conducting the various matters which came before it.

And we further suggest to the council the advisability of continuing the citizens' committee, at least, until the completion of the work now being done.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. BARNES,
H. C. McCREERY,
W. R. ROBY,
Water Committee.

MARGARETS
In Ladies', Children's and Misses

Hello! Shoes!

— MATT CONWAY,
No. 19 East Pike's Peak Avenue.

WANTED Agents to sell the Perfect Clothes Line. The only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail, also circulars, price list and terms to agents. Secure your territory at once. Address The Fitness Clothes Line Co., 17 Hermon St. Worcester, Mass.

$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Lame Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 pills, 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. They are to be had of only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY CHICAGO, ILL.

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On Willamette avenue, lot one of 15 rooms with all modern improvements, south front [illegible] $12000
On Colorado avenue house of 8 rooms Bath, hot and cold water, south front; easy payments 4500
West Colorado Springs, 6 rooms [illegible] 2500
6 roomed house S. Tejon street 2250
Corner on S. Tejon street, 100x190 feet 750

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LINUS F. SHERMAN.

ECHO KENNELS.
Thoroughbred Greyhounds For Sale.

From My Bitch Echo, Dam of the Following Well known Coursers:
Bells P., winner of the American Field Cup, at Great Bend, October, 1887; also winner of 1st prize in Denver show, Oct. 1890. Swift, the Great Wolf Dog and Rose of the Plains. Dart, the great Antelope Dog. Ben Echo, 1st prize winner at the Riverside Hunt Meet, Riverside, Colo., 1891. Dash, champion Coursers of Colorado, and many other well known Coursers, known for their grit as Coyote killers.

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P. O. Box 3001, Denver, Colo.

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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding
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Corner Vermijo and Sahwatch Streets.

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Contractors in brick work, plastering and mason work. All kinds of building supplies on hand. Jobbing promptly done.
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El Paso County Bank,
CAPITAL PAID IN. - $100,000
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WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
W. S. Jackson, C. H. Wells, J. H. Barlow, [illegible]

NOW IS THE TIME

District Court.

The case against Almon Calkins occupied the attention of the district court until noon yesterday, when the jury retired. They returned a verdict of guilty under the second count of the indictment, which charged assault with a deadly weapon. The defendant was remanded for sentence.

Mr. Babb presented a motion for new trial in the case against Robert Train, which the court overruled.

Judge Gunnell, on behalf of [illegible] Watson, read an affidavit in support of a motion for continuance, which was granted. The case was set for trial on May 15.

1409. People vs. Lou Hayden. The defendant is a young man who was arrested in company with a woman last March, charged with forging a check for $40 in Manitou. The trial occupied but a short time in the afternoon, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of uttering a forged check. The defendant was remanded for sentence.

There were no other jury trials for this term, and the jury was excused from further attendance. Members of the bar are requested to be present at the opening of court on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at which time Judge Campbell will set for trial all civil cases in which trial is desired at the May term. The May term will open on the 11th of next month and, if necessary, will continue until June first.

The prisoners convicted of felonies, and who will be sent to the penitentiary are six in number, as follows: William Kenne, Carey Adams, Henry Johnson, William Lyons, Robert Grain and Lou Hayden. Sentence will be imposed tomorrow morning.

Court adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Blue Beard, Jr.

The Denver News in speaking of Blue Beard, Jr.," the spectacular play to be presented at the opera house Monday evening, says: "The costuming of the production leaves little to be desired. The armor worn by the Amazons and the officers of Selim's army is novel and striking. An attractive feature of the performance is the march and gavotte of the children's heroes, in which the children's tales are aptly and effectively illustrated. Then there is the march of butterflies and insects, a very cleverly arranged effect. The ballets were put on in an exceptionally attractive way. Those Mlle. Paris, Signor Romeo and Mr. Martini are the shining lights. Mlle. Paris has been seen in Denver before and is one of the best dancers now on the American stage, and of the Italian school. The company is a large one and the leading people clever, not always the case in spectacular productions where the dramatic and comedy work necessarily devolves upon a few. Miss Villers as Ayesha showed versatility and did good comedy work, meeting with appreciation. Mr. Gilbert as Benzine was tricksting and amusing, and Miss Clemont as Selim was clever. The part of Blue Beard was well taken. It is really a most attractive production and has made a great hit."

Palmer Lake Property.

Palmer Lake Herald.

The final progress which The Herald has always assured its readers to be in store for Palmer Lake is now one of the tangible certainties of the season. The Palmer Lake and Platte River Toll Road company has recently filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The objects and purposes of the organization as expressed in their articles of incorporation are "to build, maintain and operate a toll road from Palmer Lake to Manitou Park and other places of beauty and interest in the mountains. The principal promoters of the enterprise are Buchanan & Clark of Denver, who are also members and officials of the company. The capital stock is placed at $100,000. A Herald representative interviewed Mr. Clark, and from that gentleman secured the information that sixty teams would be at work in North Monument Canon, from the rear of Estamere House as soon as the snow is gone. The work will be pushed with all possible speed, and several miles of the road will be completed by the time the tourist season begins. The company will also do an extensive tie business, with Palmer Lake for their headquarters and distributing point. They have purchased thousands of acres of valuable timber lands in the mountains and will operate the tie business for several years. They will also conduct a large store in Palmer Lake, and have leased the Mumbrock for that purpose. The route of the toll road is through one of the most picturesque canons in Colorado, and will lead to a number of beautiful lakes, prominent among which is Manitou Park, which has attracted wide attention already as a summer resort. The logic of the scheme is very apparent when it is considered that the company will use the road for a tie road in the operation of their own business and as a toll road for the public. The company enjoys a first-class reputation for business integrity, and to the organization, perhaps more than to any other depends the weal of Palmer Lake for the next few years. Capt. J. Dunger has been largely instrumental in inducing the company to engage in the deal and to him more than ordinary credit is due for its successful consummation. For the first time in its existence Palmer Lake will enjoy the stimulating influences of a respectable pay roll, so essential to the substantial growth of any town. The people of Palmer Lake are with the Herald in an enthusiastic way. All hail the Palmer Lake and Platte River Toll Road company.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

Mr. D. Henderson made a business trip to Denver yesterday.

The Raymond excursion party left Monday evening at 10 o'clock.

The painters and plasterers are at work on the Congregational church.

Mr. T. E. Truesdale is preparing for the erection of a steam laundry on Ute avenue.

Mrs David Long and family, of Rock Island, N. Y., are visiting with her sister, Mrs. George Wetherald.

Mr. Allison, proprietor of the Hiawatha house, arrived in the city Monday, after spending the winter in Denver. Mr. Allison will open his club house about the first of next month.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE ARTESIAN.

B. Patton, Ogden, Utah; R. A. Kirker, Ogden, Utah; Lee W. Campbell, Cincinnati; Miss Lilian Pease, Chicago; L. E. Ewing, Kansas City; W. H. Crosby, Denver; B. Shaw, Kansas City; L. Herwagen, New York; J. C. Lane, New York; R. Y. Burns, New York; G. A. Rice, Salt Lake; A. Lake, Denver; G. F. Penfield, St. Louis; A. Martin, Denver; Mrs. E. M. Carroll, Ogden, N. C. Barwise, Pueblo; Ben Appel, Des Moines; Lt. H. B. Hatch and wife, Cleveland; D. Moss Hatch, Cleveland, O.; John Pruyer, Albany; Ed. Ellis, Manitou; Walter P. Moran, Chicago; T. Shortell, New York; L. E. Lobatt, Chicago; H. A. Magill, Kansas City; Morris Phillips, St. Louis; F. Wood, Brooklyn; J. C. Mac, N. Y.; K. R. E. Wallace, Salida Colo.; J. B. Parce, Denver.

THE NEW METROPOLE.

W. W. Closser, Windsor, Wash.; L. P. Scoville, Kansas City; C. H. Jacobs, Aspen; W. R. Wilson, Sedalia; L. A. Hackell, Kansas City; C. L. Kraft, J. S. Whitford, Denver; E. M. Hunsaker, Chicago; V. King, J. W. Decker, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barnes, Brooklyn; Lt. Tweed, England; Mrs. H. J. Clark and daughter, Chicago; D. Baird, St. Louis.

There will be a mass meeting of the citizens of Reed's addition to South Colorado Springs on Friday, April 17, at 7:30 p. m., to consider the incorporation of the town.

CLARK MILLS' BIG GIRL.

The Model of the Original Statue of Freedom at the Smithsonian.

One of the points of interest in Washington not generally appreciated is the statue of Freedom on the capitol dome, facetiously and familiarly known as the big girl. Notwithstanding its colossal size it is a beautifully proportioned figure, entitled to artistic admiration, but it has stood at an altitude that prevented a clear idea of its clever conception.

For years, says the Chicago Post, the model of Freedom, which Clark Mills made after the design of Thomas Crawford, and which, in addition to the Jackson statue, made him famous as a sculptor, lay in bits in an obscure portion of the national museum, and it is only within the last six months that an effort has been made to restore the deserving original to a recognizable form and to give it a place of honor where one may study instead of merely wonder over the magnificent proportions.

Now the miniature fishpond which occupied the center of the museum building, and near which flirtation couples have often been found in convenient seats and watched gilded and silvered wheelbarrows, [illegible] converted into the receptacle for the pedestal, six feet high, upon which is being gradually pieced and mounted the old model. It is already the object of curious speculation from countless visitors, who imagine it anything from the statue of Minnehaha to the latterday Columbia.

Very few take the pains to discover that the piecemeal work is storing the original "big girl" is being done by the son of Clark Mills, who assisted in making the design. The figure is twenty feet in height and needs only the forearms and hands to complete it. The bunch of feathers on the head, which is softened, "haloed," by birds on the dome itself, is a reminiscence of Jefferson Davis, which is calculated to win for him a hitherto unexpected esteem among patriotic partisans, who have been only too willing to accept only the odium in which his memory has been shrouded.

When the model was made Jefferson Davis was secretary of war, and it was to him the sculptor submitted the figure, with a liberty cap upon the head. To this detail Jeff Davis objected, saying that it suggested that Americans had at one time been slaves. The bunch of feathers, as typical of America, was substituted.

It seems most fitting that so eminent a work of art is at last placed in a conspicuous position where its beauty in all its details may be studied and appreciated, and where the sublimity of both the idea and its conception can bring a glow to the heart of every spectator.

STRIKE STATISTICS.

Facts and Figures of the Labor Troubles Occurring in Recent Years.

The tendency among workmen to strike has grown to a very considerable extent in recent years, not only in England but on the continent and abroad. In New Zealand the labor party seems rather to have obtained the upper hand, and it will be instructive to watch developments in order to see the course that will be taken by a temporarily triumphant democracy.

In Germany, says the Chicago Globe, from January, 1890, to April, 1890, it is reported that no fewer than 1,131 strikes took place, nearly half of which 48 per cent.—were in connection with mining industries. In 187 cases the men obtained their demands; and it is not difficult to imagine that in a proportion of the whole the strikers were justified in their claims. In 490 cases the men were entirely unsuccessful against their masters, but the figures given cannot, of course, include calculations to show what sums of money were lost by the refusal to work, and how much of this came out of the pockets of the men or rather was prevented from going into their pockets. There remains 468 cases, and in these compromises were effected—a part of the strikers' demands were conceded, the remainder withdrawn; and here again in very many instances there can be no doubt that the men paid dearly for their partial success. The only remedy that can be suggested is a wider recognition of the benefits of arbitration, but the arbitrators must be honest men who really seek to settle the dispute with a due appreciation of what is fair and honest to both sides.

In Germany the professional agitator is usually, or at least frequently, at the bottom of the mischief. He may be playing for a money stake obtainable by the distribution of funds or otherwise, or he may have parliamentary or other ambitions which he thinks will pay better in the long run. Love of notoriety and prominence is another moving factor, and if such a person is appointed to represent the men the chance of settlement is small, seeing that very often discord pays so much better. A few notorious agitators are honest, but it is to be feared that they are black swans.

Found in a Swamp.

In what was at one time a great bog or swamp a resident of Kendallville, Ind., some days ago while running a ditch exhumed several perfectly preserved skeletons of deer found just as the creatures mired, possibly hundreds of years ago. One head was found with outspreading antlers of great size, the length of the horn being forty-eight inches and the measurement from tip to tip forty-one inches. Close to the head the circumference was twelve inches, from the head fifteen inches. The horn is black, glistening in the sunlight like polished ivory. It is regarded as an extremely valuable specimen.

A Three Legged Man.

A native of Bavaria, now in America, is a curious freak of nature. He has three separate legs, each of which is entirely independent of the other. In his youth he was able to use all of his legs in walking or running, but having sustained injuries in a railway accident he is now obliged to wear one of them strapped to his body. He enjoys excellent health and earns a living as a wood sawyer.

FLORENCE ON "FIRST NIGHTS."

He Says That the Success or Failure of Plays Depends Upon Them.

"On first night," says the veteran actor, Billy Florence, "settles a play, and, newspaper praise or condemnation cannot alter the fact. A play may be pronounced superb by all the critics and every actor capable of judging, but if it's 'off' the people don't come the first night they never will. On the other hand, a play may be vile, and the newspapers may honestly and properly say so, but if the people come the first night the success is assured. I don't profess to explain it. I simply state the fact. There is some intuition about the matter, I guess.

"Some years ago I produced at Wallack's theatre, in New York, a play called 'Marriage,' which I honestly considered one of the very best things I had ever read. I was charmed with it. Everybody said it was certain to be a success. The first night we had a crowded house, but the next morning the press notices were most complimentary, and my house rose. The people never came, and the play was a failure. Later I put it on the road. I thought a great play called 'Rowena,' in Booth's new theatre. With all the surroundings of a beautiful setting, I knew the opening night was a success. The piece was well put on and well acted, and the newspapers spoke of it in the highest terms of praise. But the people stayed away from it.

"In London, thinking again of 'Marriage,' I took up my mind that such a play could not be a success. I therefore produced from the Haymarket the piece under the title of 'The Bride.' Jessie Clarke produced a great future for it. Boucicault said that the first act alone would achieve certain triumph for it. That is what I thought. The people didn't come the first night, and they did not come at all. It was a ghastly failure. Down in Baltimore I produced 'The Old Stager.' The Associated Press, that for years had [illegible] to have telegraph something about my openings, sent throughout the country, at no suggestion of mine, a glowing notice of the first performance. But the people were not there, and they never got there.

"Uncle Ras Sinks' Will was great, and I agreed with him, but the people didn't. I left Maynard as it was bound to succeed. 'No, it won't,' I said, 'any more than your "Nor luck" will.' 'What do you mean?' he said. 'Why, you have great plays.' I replied, 'but the first nights were bad and they won't succeed.' No, the other side of the question. In 1875 in New York, I produced 'The Almighty Dollar' before a crowded house. The newspapers the next day agreed in saying that there was nothing in the piece and that it was certain to fail. I played it almost consecutively for fourteen years. It has been one of the greatest successes known in America."

BASEBALL BREVITIES.

John M. Ward made one of the best home runs of his life before the present season commenced. Every admirer of the handsome and talented short stop will be pleased to hear that no baseball or any other sort of warfare longer reigns in the John Montgomery-Helen-Dauvray-Ward league.

The Princeton college team is a strong one this season, as their recent close game with "The Giants" proved. Broken the black and yellow catcher, is a wonder behind the bat.

The battery of the Buffalo club is thus composed: Catchers, Murphy and Wadsworth; pitchers, Goodall, Barr and Germon. The International championship season opens April 23.

Brooklyn is well supplied with sprinters for base running, and such men as Ward, Burns, O'Brien and Collins will keep the catchers busy.

Denny Richardson is said to be as successful as of yore in nabbing the elusive grounder.

A Lucky Breakage.

"You are really not careful enough, Johann! That is another glass you have broken this week."

"Eh, ma'am, but I've been lucky this time!"

"Lucky?"

"Yes; because it is only broken in two pieces. You're no idea, ma'am, what trouble it is picking up the little bits!"—Etoile Belge.

Stock Quotations.

New York, April 14.—Money closed easy at 3¼ per cent. Bar silver, 94½.

Adams Ex.	144	O. & M.	124
American Ex.	117½	Pacific of Mo.	85
Central Pacific	29¾	Pacific Mail	39½
C. & A.	121	U. S. Ex.	96
C. B. & Q.	85½	Wells Fargo Ex.	142
Del. Lack & W.	135½	Western Union	84½
D. & R. G.	17¾	Colo. Coal	43¾
Erie	20	Homestake	30½
Ft. Wayne	150	Is registered	121½
Illinois Central	97	4's registered	102½
Kan. & Tex.	12½	4's coupons	103½
Mo. Pacific	69½	6's coupons	104½
North'n Pacific	25½	Pacific 6s of '95	122
Preferred	67½	Pittsburg	150½
C. & N. W.	107	Rich. Central	93½
Preferred	140	Lake Shore	119½
N. Y. C.	102½	Land Trust	18½
Pullman P. Car	192	Sugar	87½
Rock Island	72½	Rio Grande West'n	34
Del. & Hud	123½	Pref.	70

Denver and Rio Grande R. R. six daily trains.

Round trip to Denver.....$4 80
Round trip to Pueblo.....2 60

Through tickets to all points at the lowest rates. No. 18 North Tejon street, New Bank building. 1-24-tf

EXCURSION RATE.

The Santa Fe make rate $150 round trip to Denver for Sarah Bernhardt only, tickets April 20th and 21st; tickets good returning until 23d. Train carrying the ELEGANT New PARLOR CAR leaves 7:30 pm., and arrives at Denver 5 pm.

SARAH BERNHARDT!

The Rock Island makes a special low rate to Denver and return on April 22th on the occasion of Mme. Bernhardt's appearance in that city. Tickets good till April 24th. Trains leave Colorado Springs 9:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., reaching Denver 12 noon and 7 p. m. For full particulars apply at Ticket office, 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

Rock Island is the best line east.

LUXURIOUS TRAVELING.

This is the privilege enjoyed by the patrons of the Great Rock Island Route in the magnificent vestibule limited express trains operated by this favorite company from Colorado Springs to Chicago via St. Joe or Kansas City without change. These trains are made up of the latest improved Pullman Palace sleeping cars, elegant free reclining chair cars, day coaches, etc. Positively all meals served in the famous Rock Island dining cars, either on the St. Joe or Kansas City Line. For lowest rates, maps and full information apply to W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Pass Agent, No. 12 Pike's Peak ave.

EASY AS A CRADLE.

Each vestibule sleeper on the Santa Fe Route "Cannonball" train between Denver and Chicago is as easy as a cradle. Chair cars, tourist cars and day coaches are operated with comforts [illegible] that satisfy the most fastidious traveler. No prettier, swifter or more comfortable train has ever cut a hole in the night.

Rock Island trains to Denver leaving Colorado Springs at 9:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. arrive in Denver in just 2½ hours. This is 15 minutes better time than by any other line. $1.50 round trip.

The Denver and Rio Grande are now running broad gauge trains through to Salt Lake and Ogden with through Pullman sleeper to Oakland without change of cars. 1-13-tf

You can leave Colorado Springs at 9:30 a. m. and reach Denver at noon, sharp, or leave Colorado Springs 1:30 p. m., and reach Denver 7 p. m., via the Rock Island. Always on time. $1.50 round trip.

CHEAP RIDE TO CALIFORNIA.

If it costs $60 to buy a ticket to southern California via Santa Fe Route (quickest and shortest line), and in California you regain lost health or wealth, it's a cheap trip, isn't it?

The mascot in this case is the Santa Fe route.

There is no comparison between the old [illegible] Parlor cars now running on the Santa Fe and the ordinary chair cars. Try them on the train to Denver at 9:45 p. m., and for Pueblo and Canon City at 4.00 p. m.

"BROADMOOR."

The Most Available Suburb of Colorado Springs!

A Perfect Pleasure and Health Resort,

Possessing a Complete Water System!

Beautiful Walks! Wooded Parks!

Cheyenne : Lake!

(The Largest Body of Water in the Vicinity.)

Telephone and Electric Motor Connections with the City, and Unsurpassed Views. The Best Opportunity for First-Class Investments.

For Prices on Acre Lots, Blocks or Larger Blocks, Apply at

Company's Office, Chamber of Commerce Building,

No. 10 EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVE.,

Or to ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT.

THE KNOB HILL ADDITION

Affords Superb Building Sites,

Commanding a Fine View of the Mountains and City.

HIGH GROUND, NATURAL DRAINAGE, FREEDOM FROM SMOKE AND DUST, WATER MAINS, AND ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY.

THIS FINE PROPERTY is only one and one half miles from the Court House, a trifle over one mile from the Union Depot, and by the new Electric Motor Line you can ride from the business centre of the city to Knob Hill in seven minutes, in handsome cars propelled and lighted by electricity.

Several new houses have been completed in the past year in this addition and are now occupied by their owners; several have just been commenced, and contracts have been made for others to be constructed within the year.

The Colorado Springs Improvement Company, owning this property, is arranging to lay a large amount of additional water mains at once, and to make other valuable improvements, which will ensure a quick and substantial advance in values, and the permanent prosperity of Knob Hill.

Choice Lots and Blocks Can Now be Secured, at Low Prices and on Easy Terms.

CALL ON ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT, OR ON

The Colorado Springs Improvement Company

At the Office of D. H. BEAN, 14 N. Tejon St., A. A. M'GOVNEY, or E. J. EATON.

McKINLEY'S WILLIAM.

Does not affect rates on the Denver and Rio Grande, 6 daily trains to Denver, Pueblo and Pueblo; 2 daily trains to Salt Lake and the Pacific coast. Office, 16 North Tejon St. m-9-tf

POSITIVELY!

All trains are now [illegible] in the magnificent dining cars of the Great Rock Island Route, both on the St. Joe and Kansas City Line. Ticket Office, 12 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO TEXAS FOR A SONG.

Buy a ticket to Ft. Worth or Galveston, via Santa Fe Route, at reduced rates, and you will be amply repaid by views of scenery in fertile Arkansas valley, beautiful Oklahoma or lovely Washita mountains. A land of happy homes all the way. Through Pullman sleeper to the Rocky mountains to Denver. Santa Fe Route is most comfortable line to Texas.

Our citizens who have not tried the new parlor cars on the afternoon Santa Fe trains should do so. The cars are reclining parlors and the chairs as comfortable as the finest parlor chair, not to be compared with the ordinary chair cars; something entirely new.

RIO GRANDE.

Train to Denver 8:30 a. m., 2:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m., connecting with all Eastern trains.

A NEW ROUTE EAST.

The Wabash line is now running its Cannonball train from Kansas City to Toledo, vestibuled; leaving Kansas City at 6:20 p. m., making direct connections with all trains from the west at that point.

Free reclining chair cars and Pullman buffet sleeping cars from Kansas City to Toledo, at which point as well as at Fort Wayne and Defiance, direct connection is made with all the limited trains for the east, southeast and northeastern points.

This is a STAR Route. Ask for your tickets via the Wabash line. C. M. HAMPSON, General Agent, 1st Fifth Street, Denver, Colo.

O. L. RITER, Traveling Agent. o-21-tf

WANTED.

If you want Employment of any kind or work of any kind, please give me a call. I take great care to furnish just such help as is ordered. Free of charge.

J. M. HARDEN,

Employment Agent, 31 E. Huerfano Street.

WANTED.

HERWAY BROS.—Employment office, 101 East Huerfano.

WANTED—Situation by competent girl, child's nurse or waitress. 321 North Nevada avenue.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. Wm. Strechen, 429 Williamette avenue.

WANTED—Young lady of experience wishes position in store; salary no object. Address O. C., Gazette office.

WANTED—A position as bookkeeper; references given. Laura Kilgore, Hartford, Kansas.

WANTED—Two girls, [illegible] neat and attractive. Apply from 10 to 12, corner Cascade and Bijou Place.

WANTED—Immediately, first class architectural draughtsman. E. C. G. Robinson, 4th floor Gazette Building.

WANTED—Transient and [illegible] board. A [illegible] eight-room house, two and one half blocks from postoffice; bath; furnace; new furniture. For particulars call at No. 314 East Cucharas street.

WANTED—Several [illegible] boarders at Miss Tyler's, 219 North Cascade avenue.

WANTED—To buy two or three horses at John Simmons' Livery barn, Cucharas st.

WANTED—Our agents make $100 to $200 a month selling our goods on their merits. We want county and general agents, and will take [illegible] all goods if [illegible] Call or address with stamp for [illegible] and [illegible] after 3 days trial, or [illegible] several acres less than $100, we will send [illegible] illustrated circulars and letters with a special offer to sell [illegible] applied for, on receipt of 3 one cent stamps. Apply at once and get in on the ground floor. Address Reliable Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

A. N. PEALE & CO—Employment Agents, 104 S. Tejon, old stand.

WANTED—Rags at the Gazette office. 3c per lb.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—3 rooms over McCurdy's shoe store. Basement under 107 S. Tejon, price $15. Inquire of Hennessy Bros.

TO RENT—Forty acre tract of land on road to Cheyenne Cañon; 15 acres suitable for market gardening. A. E. Carlton, No. 25 Hagerman Block.

TO RENT—3 furnished rooms for housekeeping. Apply 315 South Weber.

TO RENT—Good rooms with board. Mrs. J. N. Reese, 316 E. Huerfano.

TO RENT—A large newly furnished [illegible] 311 East Cucharas. $7.

TO RENT—My house, 711 North Weber street; 8 rooms; furnace; hot and cold water; electric lights and bells; bath; laundry tubs; open flues; thoroughly complete; will lease for six months furnished or rent unfurnished on year lease. Call at house after 12 noon. Henry Brookhurst.

TO RENT—Two rooms over our store. A. D. Cochran & Co.

TO RENT—A nicely and fully furnished house of 6 rooms and bath, at 324 N. Nevada Ave.

TO RENT—5 room house, completely furnished; bath, furnace, open fire places, closets, [illegible] the view and location is unsurpassed; price $35. Chas. L. Tutt & Co., 11 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—A few [illegible] rooms for offices in the Midland Block. John Lennon.

TO RENT—Part of the store, 13 South Tejon st. See Hogan or Handy on the premises.

TO RENT—Three rooms furnished for housekeeping. No. 310 North Tejon st.

TO RENT—Rooms, single or en suite, with board, 321 North Cascade avenue.

TO RENT—House 7 rooms, corner Wahsatch and Bijou St. Enquire J. Dalton.

TO RENT—Dr. J. A. Hart's offices on the second floor; opposite Antlers hotel.

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and sewing machines. Aikin's Music store.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with board at 11 N. Wahsatch ave.

LOST.

LOST—Pocketbook containing Manitou Electric Co.'s bills, on Tejon St. Please leave at Gazette.

LOST—A dark brown water spaniel, six months old; wore a nickel-plated collar with owner's name, George I. Kelly. Return to 305 S. Cascade Avenue and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

CLAIRVOYANT—Consult the gifted and world-renowned dead trance medium Madame Mueller, late of New York, announced the greatest living medium of the age; sittings [illegible] afternoon, love and marriage affairs; no failure; views of future life a specialty; mailed through mail for one dollar. The madame has $10,000 challenge to any medium or life reader who can surpass her in her wonderful revelations. She who sees is deceased and have been received call and be convinced of her wonderful power. The medium entire and locates all diseases with universal success; has the celebrated Hindoo charm for luck. Office Parlor 3, 12 Pike's Peak avenue, up stairs, opposite Gazette building.

Something for "Home Folks."

WHILE you are living in beautiful Colorado, enjoying its climate, drinking in its magnificent scenery, and reaping the benefits of life in a model city like Colorado Springs, does it never occur to you that the friends LEFT AT HOME do not half understand what you have and they are missing. Letters filled with descriptions are interesting, but they do not convey the impressions of the life of the people as does a good READABLE PAPER. One dollar and fifty cents will buy the Weekly Gazette mailed to any postoffice in the United States. Why not send it as a complement to your letters?

The Weekly Gazette is SPECIALLY PREPARED for persons living outside of Colorado Springs, and who cannot receive the Daily every morning. It has as large a circulation as any weekly in the county, is handsome typographically, and will make an acceptable present. Subscribe for the WEEKLY GAZETTE! Read the Weekly Gazette! Advertise in the Weekly Gazette; you will find it profitable.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—110 South Weber, a choice [illegible] desirable property, only $2400. We have a few fine suburban residence lots in Ivywild on the new road to Cheyenne; very easy payments. Call on or [illegible] Ivywild.

FOR SALE—At a bargain; two ponies with [illegible] riding and stable outfit complete. Wm. O. Osburn, 211 N. Cascade.

FOR SALE—A good horse and buggy; will sell cheap. 321 North Weber street.

FOR SALE—Good pair of small mules. Apply at 106 Pike's Peak avenue.

FOR SALE—Two tents for living purposes. Apply to Rev. Edwin Ward, Manitou, Colo.

FOR SALE—A new 6 room house and large lot on Corona street E. End. The [illegible] house with bath room, pantry and closets; [illegible] and well built in every particular. 10 per cent cash and balance in easy monthly payments. You can buy a neat new house with the money [illegible] pay for rent. Room 31 Midland Block, Bassett & Sill.

FOR SALE—A fine large fuchsia, 15 feet long. Address E. J., Gazette.

FOR SALE—Full blooded bull terrier pups. Call at once. W. W. Williamson, 308 E. Bijou street.

FOR SALE—First rate saddle and driving horse; sound, over 15 hands; sound and kind; seven years old; price $130. Also saddle, bridle and blankets which cost about $50; will be sold for $30. Apply at 311 N. Cascade ave.

FOR SALE—Riding and driving pony; sound; gentle; 5 years old; $65. Address Wm. H. Eaton, Gazette office.

FOR SALE—An established profitable business; cash capital required $250. Address P. O. box 651.

FOR SALE—Good square piano, [illegible] cheap. 8 & 9 Treat block.

FOR SALE—Boarding and day [illegible] Apply [illegible] Mrs. M. C. Parker, Miss Neill.

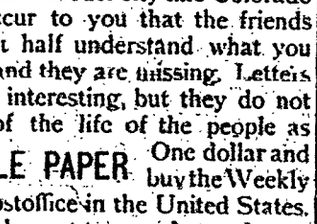
SINTON BROS' DAIRY

FRESH MILK, CREAM,

Skim Milk and Buttermilk.

Delivered daily in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. Orders by postal card will receive prompt attention.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.



Dr. R. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age caused by over exertion of the brain, Self-abuse or over indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment, $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantee issued only by

G. B. STORER, Druggist,

Sole Agent, No. 8 South Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1891.

The Arion quartette has been photographed at the photograph car.

Mr. J. J. Hagerman is confined to his house, suffering with a severe cold.

Mr. Charles E. Walker and family will remove this week to Poncha Springs.

Invitations are out for the cadets' ball to-morrow evening. The prize drill will occur at 7:45.

Rev. Mr. Warner of the First M. E. church has rented the furnished house, No. 322 North Tejon street.

The county gets its paupers buried this year for $2.75 a piece, that being the bid made by Hallett & Baker.

The stone curbing along the front of the Hagerman block is a decided improvement and is nearly completed.

Mr. P. Erickson is suffering from a severe attack of the grip. The "Chicago store" will be closed for a few days.

The Rock Island is out with bills announcing special trains to attend the Bernhardt performances at Denver next week.

Mr. F. O. Wood yesterday purchased two acres of land adjoining Edgewood, paying $2500. The sale was made through Bacon & Meier's agency.

Maud Pendleton, aged ten years, daughter of Mrs. F. O. Wood, died Monday morning. The remains were taken to Philadelphia for burial yesterday.

One hundred trees have been given to the college by Mr. Bradford, the florist, and they are to be planted by the students of the college on Arbor day.

Special communication of El Paso lodge No. 13, A. F. and A. M. this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Work in E. A. degree. All Masons cordially invited to attend.

Regular meeting of Myrtle lodge, No. 34, K. of P., this evening. All members of amplified third rank team are requested to be present. Visiting knights cordially invited.

Marshal Dana received a telegram last evening from Sheriff E. C. Baldwin, Adrian, Mich., stating that he would start for Colorado Springs at once and to hold Fox, the forger, at all hazards.

Mr. H. Montgomery is engaged in extensively remodeling Mr. V. Sargent's property on West Cimmaron street. The improvements will add about $1,000 to the assessed valuation of the city.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Lutheran church will have a social and supper at the residence of Mr. Miller, No. 517 East Kiowa street, Thursday evening, April 16, from 6 p. m. until all are served.

H. Jay Smith, who has been conducting the exhibition of fine pictures, expects to close in the next few days. All who have not yet visited the exhibition, but who desire to, should do so immediately.

The two young girls who tried to run away from home, but were captured at Spanney, had a trial in Justice Walker's court yesterday and were sentenced to live at the Home of the Good Shepherd, Denver, for three years.

Manitou trains on the Denver and Rio Grande now leave at 8.30 a. m., 10.40 a. m., 12.05 p. m., 3.05 p. m., 4.15 p. m. and 6.30 p. m., returning, arrives 8.15 a. m., 10.30 a. m., 11.45 a. m., 2.50 p. m., 3.55 p. m., 5.10 p. m.

Messrs. Williams & Reed are engaged in improving the premises of Mrs. McKinsie, 13 East Cimmaron street. It is encouraging to note the "march of empire" financially, politically and socially is toward the sunny south.

Miss Aurand is now in full receipt of her spring and summer stock of millinery and presents a selection and assortment of novel and unique blocks that are attracting the attention of those in quest of the latest styles.

Some days since Manager Barnett, of The Antlers, telegraphed President Harrison extending the courtesies of the house to the presidential party. A reply was received yesterday accepting the offer and the party will stop with Mr. Barnett.

Marshal Dana was feeling very melancholy over the loss of his gold star yesterday, which was a present to him from the business men of the town. Toward evening, however, Miss Dilts, who had picked it up on the street, returned it to him and was generously rewarded.

Mr. L. D. LeRoy, the commission merchant on Huerfano street, has just returned from a general trip through parts of Kansas and Nebraska, and brings very cheering reports of those people. The reports of the favorable crop outlook, he says, are not exaggerated, and the area sown is unusually large.

There is on exhibition outside of Holm & Kopf's grocery store, on the corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets, a very venomous looking little banana snake. The snake was found in one of the firm's banana boxes, and his bite is said to be of a very poisonous character, although no one has as yet proved the statement.

Mr. A. T. Bridges for many years editor and proprietor of the Register and New Era at Brazil, Ind., has on account of health found it necessary to cast his lot among us. Mr. Bridges has the honor of the personal friendship of President Harrison, having fought shoulder to shoulder with him over the political battle fields of Indiana.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Crowell Hose Company No. 3, occurred last night. C. B. Ferrin was elected foreman of the company, Charles Wilson, first assistant and Joe Wells, the second assistant; C. M. Wright, secretary; J. A. Muir and B. B. McReynolds executive committee. The outgoing foreman, Mr. J. G. Wells, was tendered a vote of thanks for his able and efficient services during the past year.

The entertainment given by the boys of the Deaf-Blind school a few weeks ago for the benefit of the base ball club was so thorough a success that the young men who got it up and managed it are preparing to give another, the proceeds to be used in the purchase of instruments for an orchestra of the blind pupils. This entertainment will be given on an entirely new programme, and will occur on or about May 14. The exercises will be very interesting, especially to those not acquainted with the work of the school, and they should endeavor to be there.

THE GIRLS' HALL

A Magnificent New Building for the Deaf-Blind School.

Superintendent Ray of the school for the deaf and blind, returned last evening from Denver where he has been in consultation with Mr. R. S. Roeschlaub, the architect, over the plans for the new Girls' hall for the school. This building will be constructed, as was the new school building, from Mr. Ray's plans, although the decorations and details will be designed by Mr. Roeschlaub. It will be two stories high with an attic and basement and will stand even with the school building on the other side of the old dormitory. It will be of the same style of architecture and of the same materials as the new one, and the floors of both will be on the same level. As it will stand on slightly lower ground, the basement will, therefore, be higher.

The dimensions will be 97x47 feet and it will face to the west. In the basement will be four large rooms. These will be used, two by the larger deaf and larger blind girls for social purposes, and the other two for play rooms for the children. On this floor will also be a small storage room or trunks. There will be entrances to the north and south and stairs will lead from the centre and at both ends to the upper floors. The corridor in the basement and in the other floors will be wide and high, running the entire length of the building.

On the first floor will be study rooms for the larger girls and two dormitories—one for the small blind girls and one for the small deaf girls. The girls' supervisor and the assistant matron will have rooms on this floor so as to keep the children constantly under watchful care.

The second floor will be for the older girls and its arrangement will be something unique in buildings of this character. Superintendent Ray does not like the idea of having all the large girls bunched together in one or two sleeping rooms, as he thinks such an arrangement more or less objectionable, no matter how much care is taken. The second floor will therefore be divided into 13 rooms, in each of which four girls will sleep. The rooms will be so distributed that each of them will have direct sunlight at some time through the day. Their dimensions will vary, but they will average 16 by 17 feet.

The sewer connections of the hall will all be in a building in the rear, two stories high and entirely detached from the main structure, from which it will be reached by well ventilated corridors, entirely preventing sewer gas from penetrating the sleeping rooms. In this annex will be wash basins, bath tubs, a plunge bath, water closets, etc.

The building will be lighted by electricity and heated by steam. There will be ventilation ducts leading up through the roof from each room, the upward flow of air being assisted by steam coils in the ducts on each floor. There will be three sets of stairs, one in the centre and one at each end, insuring rapid and easy escape in case of fire. All the rooms will be provided with numerous doors. The doors through the building will all be sliding so that the blind children may not collide with the edges and the outside doors will open outwards.

The building will cost about $25,000. The complete plans for it will be ready on April 24 and the contract will be let when the board of trustees meets on May 4. It is expected that it will be completed by the opening of the fall term next September.

Mr. Ray has also about completed plans for the hospital, a small stone cottage for the isolation of pupils suffering with serious or infectious diseases. It will be in the style of architecture adopted by the school, one story high, and will contain five rooms, besides a sun bath and a large verandah. The rooms will be a sick room, a convalescence room, a room for the development of doubtful cases, a dispensary and a nurse's room. The building will be heated by open fireplaces and lighted by electricity and will cost from $2000 to $3000. Another improvement which will be made this summer will be the building of a respectable fence around the grounds.

With the new furnishings and equipments and the new buildings the Colorado school for the deaf and blind will be enabled to take rank with the best of its kind in equipment, as well as in management.

The Broadmoor company yesterday signed a contract for supplying the new resort with electricity. A plant will be put in immediately and the streets, alleys, lakes, etc., brilliantly lighted. The contract is with the Edison company, of which Okey Ford, of Denver, is the agent, and the plant will have a capacity of thirty-five arc and 600 incandescent lamps. The cost will be over $10,000. Work will be begun immediately and the plant put in operation by the opening of the season. Broadmoor will be a gay place next season.

By the efforts of Superintendent Ray a serious fire was avoided in the old building of the Deaf-Blind school east of town Monday morning. On the top floor, in the room used at present for the isolation of infectious diseases, there is considerable space between the wall of the room and the mansard roof. Up through this space a chimney runs and a short section of stove pipe had been fixed to connect the "thimble" in the room with the chimney. The room had not been used since the epidemic last fall until Monday, when a boy came down with the measles. He was at once taken up to this room and a stove was set up by one of the older deaf boys, the pipe, instead of discharging into the chimney, leading into the space between the room and the roof. A vigorous fire was started, and as there was a hole in the chimney opposite the end of the pipe, no peculiarity in the draught was noticed. About an hour afterward, during footwing recess, two or three of the deaf boys noticed that the dry shingles of the roof were smoking and told Mr. Ray. The superintendent of the school is not exactly an athlete and he has a lame foot, but it is said that he was up two flights of steps and out on the roof with a bucket of water in fire department time, reaching the place just as the flames burst out. With the assistance of Mr. Wade, of the electric light works, who was putting some electroliers in the school building, the fire was extinguished without much damage, but a few minutes more would have had it beyond control in the tinder-like material of the roof.

Arbor Day.

Elaborate preparations are being made for Arbor day, which occurs next Friday, in this city.

At Colorado college there will be an open air celebration in front of the college buildings. Mr. Bradford has presented the institution with one hundred trees for this occasion, and they will be set out by the students amid speeches, original poems, and songs by them.

Prof. J. M. Dickey of the Garfield school is planning a very interesting programme, and elaborate decorations for the front of his building. A platform is to be built out from the steps for those who take part in the exercises, and above this, and covering the entire front of the building, will be draped red, white and blue bunting, and the Grand Army flags borrowed for the occasion, will be hung from the windows. Over five hundred scholars are expected to be present, and a cordial invitation is extended to all. The following is the programme:

Song ..... America

THIRD GRADE.

Arbor Day Acrostic ..... Eight Little Girls
Our Flag ..... Francis Loud and Edith Caldwell
What Do We Plant When We Plant the Tree? ..... Richard Montague
Why We Love the Flag ..... Anne Jeocks, Albert Lucas, Wilfred Auld, Harry Seibird.
Song ..... Marching Through Georgia

SECOND GRADE.

Song—Two Little Girls Out Hunting Flowers ..... Essie Carr and Orpha Bragg
Tree Exercise ..... Six Girls

FIRST GRADE.

Song ..... The Spring Flowers

FOURTH GRADE.

Concert Recitation—Selection from The Building of the Ship ..... Longfellow
Recitation for three girls, bearing or wearing colors—red, white and blue ..... Pearl Andrews, Pearl Hamlin, Ella Manning
Song ..... Red, White and Blue

FIFTH GRADE.

Recitation—How the Leaves Come Down ..... Madge Howdy
Recitation—The Rain and the Flowers ..... By Class
Song ..... A Song of a Thousand Years

SIXTH GRADE.

Recitation—The Victories of War ..... Anson Spinney
Recitation—The Victories of Peace ..... Pierre Barber
Recitation—The Seven Ages of a Tree ..... Mary Dudley

SEVENTH GRADE.

Recitation—Clover ..... Kate Cornell
Recitation—Ship of State ..... Lee Davis
Song ..... Battle Hymn of the Republic

Traja No. 93, east bound on the Rock Island, met with a severe accident at Burlington, at 11 o'clock on Monday night. On the east switch in the yards, a broken flang on a box car caused it to jump the switch and wreck eight cars. No one was injured, fortunately. The train was in charge of Conductor Bloss.

Mr. Newlon, a gentleman from Pueblo, yesterday made a purchase of property at Broadmoor.

Secretary Foster's Visit.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Secretary Foster, Assistant Secretary Spaulding, Solicitor Hepburn and Private Secretary Hendley left Washington at 5 o'clock for New York. The party will remain in New York during the remainder of the week. Secretary Foster and Assistant Secretary Spaulding will devote considerable time to immigration matters and on Thursday will visit the immigration station at Ellis Island. It is the desire of the secretary to have the new immigration law, which went into effect April 1, strictly enforced and with this end in view Superintendent Weber will be given verbal instructions as to the department construction of its various sections. Secretary Foster will also confer about impending changes in the custom house and appraiser's office.

A Lottery Law Violator.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The chief post-office inspector has received telegrams from Inspectors Maynard and Clum, whom he dispatched a few days since to El Paso, Tex., that they had arrested Nicholas Leibheimer, manager of the Mexican International Banking company of Juarez, who lives in El Paso. The inspectors caught Leibheimer in the act of mailing a quantity of lottery letters and circulars last night from El Paso. A preliminary examination will be held on the 21st inst. In disregard of the recent anti-lottery act, this lottery company has been flooding the United States with lottery literature and in order to save postage, which is five cents on each letter if mailed in Mexico, their practice has been to mail their lottery letters and circulars in El Paso at United States rates, which is two cents. This is the same company of which Gen. John S. Mosby is the commissioner. It is believed at the postoffice department that the arrest of the United States agent of this lottery company will have a tendency to stop the wholesale mailing of interdicted matter at El Paso.

Butler Barred Out.

BOSTON, April 14.—In the United States district court here to-day, Mrs. C. F. Johnson was called for sentence on conviction of perjury in a pension case. General Butler, her counsel, whose motions in her behalf were denied on Friday last, at the end of the appointed colloquy between himself and Judge Carpenter, arose and said:

"May it please your honor—"

Judge Carpenter, interrupting, said: "You are forbidden to address me on any subject."

General Butler said: "I have a motion—"

Judge Carpenter: "You can file it."

Gen. Butler—"I have already filed it with the clerk."

Judge Carpenter—"Very well, you cannot be allowed to address me at this time."

Gen. Butler—"Mrs. Johnson is in court and in her own proper person files the motion in arrest of judgment. You can do what you please."

He then passed the document to the clerk and then retired.

The court, at the request of District Attorney Allen, then postponed the case in order to give defendant time to obtain counsel.

Accused of Burglary.

—ELKTON, Md., April 14.—Detective Otley of the Pennsylvania railroad early this morning arrested Dr. George A. Bram upon the charge of being the burglar who night before last murdered Mrs. Granville Richards and seriously wounded her husband. Dr. Bram is 24 years old and has respectable and wealthy relatives.

A Lost Medium.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Miss Dina de Bar, high priestess of spookdom, who last night announced that she was going to commit suicide has not yet been traced.

Base Ball.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 14.—The local team shut out the Athletics to-day by good batting. The home team could not hit Weyhing, and all they got in the way of hits was a scratch by Ray and a clean one by the same player. They played their game, however, without an error. Attendance, 486. Score: Baltimore, 2; Athletics, 0.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Washington beat Boston to-day by heavy batting, perfect fielding and good base running. Washington, 7; Boston, 5.

At Louisville—Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 8.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 8; Columbus, 9.
At Albany—Albany, 7; New York, 5. Ten innings.

CHICAGO, April 14.—At the annual meeting of the Chicago Base Ball club this afternoon, Mr. A. G. Spaulding, since the death of W. A. Hurlburt, nine years ago, has been president, declined a re-election. His reasons for declining to longer serve, he said, were that the time which he had devoted to the game of base ball had earned him a rest. He had served in the ranks as a player, as captain, manager, secretary, and was president for the past nine years. He had devoted more of his time to base ball than to his personal business or to his firm.

James A. Hart was unanimously chosen as his successor. Mr. Hart has had wide experience in base ball management in all departments and it is unlikely that the policy of the club will in any way be changed. Captain Anson will remain in absolute control of the playing department. It was Mr. Spaulding's intention to retire from the active management of the game two years ago, but the shadows of approaching war prevented the carrying out of his intentions at that time and delayed it till now. He feels that the affairs of the Chicago club, the national league and the game in general are such that he can step out without leaving his successor with embarrassment or perplexing complications to adjust. Mr. Spaulding will not retire from the firm of A. G. Spaulding & Bros., neither will he abandon Chicago as his place of residence.

World's Fair President.

CHICAGO, April 14.—William T. Baker of the board of trade firm of William T. Baker & Co., was unanimously elected president of the World's Columbian exposition to-night to succeed Lyman J. Gage. Mr. James W. Scott, publisher of the Herald, who had previously been tendered the nomination, renewed his statement to the committee on nominations this afternoon that he would be compelled to decline the office, even if elected.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Forecast—For Colorado—Light rains; westerly winds; slightly cooler.

DIED.

PENDLETON—On April 13, Maud Pendleton, daughter of Rebecca Tutt Wood.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER.
Undertakers.
No. 7 Cascade avenue. Telephone No. 16

NOTICE.

All patrons of the American laundry are hereby notified that Bert Tricky, an Englishman, formerly in my employ is no longer authorized to collect laundry or money for me.
F. W. McKENZIE.

On Monday, April 20th, the price on Cahn's Addition lots will be advanced from $100 to $150 per lot. If you contemplate securing a residence site look the ground over carefully and we feel sure you will agree with us that there is nothing elsewhere so choice nor so cheap now in the market.

Call and we will cheerfully show you this property. BACON & MEIER, Agents.
14 N. Tejon St., Bank Block.

If you want Anheuser or Budweiser Beer by the barrel or keg address J. B. CASADAY & CO. Colorado Springs, Lock box M. Telephone 133

REMOVAL—Robertson & Co., Jewelers and Opticians, will remove about April 15 to first door north of De La Vergne Furniture Co. Room now occupied by Mr. Fred Horn, Lapidist.

PIANOS AND ORGANS for sale or rent. 115 East Huerfano street.

WHY PAY RENT when Duncan, Morford & Co. will loan you money at 3½ per cent for 20 years to buy a home or build a home. Office 121 East Pike's Peak.

DRESSMAKING—In all the latest styles; also plain sewing solicited; all styles of Hair work. MRS. JAMES COTTERILL, 111 N. Oak.

NEW GEMS.

Among the valuable gems the "Noble Opal" has from earliest times held a very prominent position—in later times superstition seemed likely to ruin the chance of public favor for the "Queen of Night." Now again the demand for first class stones is in excess of the supply. A more modern taste amongst the lovers of higher art is creating an excited demand for "Carved Opal," these are exquisite, the artist taking advantage of every play of color and using the porphyry as a back ground, produces effects unattainable with any other gem.

On exhibition and sale at
FRED F. HORN'S, Lapidist
123 S. Tejon street.

All the rage with the school children, Sapp & Poley's Petite and Midget Photos.

Ashby manufactures jewelry to order. He has power machinery and competent workmen, and can do difficult repairing. Few cities of this size have a workshop fitted up equal to his.

Cleaning and Dyeing, 110 South Tejon.

W. A. Davis, Undertaking, 111 N. Tejon.

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

THE CRESCENT SEPARATOR
Creamery Butter.
The Finest Iowa Creamery.

Sold in One-pound Bricks or in 10, 20 and 30 Pound Tubs.
The 10-pound tubs are especially nice for family use.

TO BE HAD OF ALL GROCERS.

PICKLED SALMON, 10c per lb.
E. F. McCLOSKEY, Grocery and Produce HOUSE. Corner Cascade Ave. and Huerfano St.

Conant's FISH and OYSTER HOUSE
Cor. Pike's Peak and Nevada
Fresh Fish Constantly on Hand, as follows:
Shad, Blue Fish,
Black Bass, Halibut,
Pickerel, White Fish,
Lake Trout, Codfish,
Mountain Trout,
Smelts, and Lobsters.
Oysters in Shell and in Bulk.
Little Neck Clams in Shell, Etc.
Table Luxuries, Fruits and Fresh Vegetables.
WM. CONANT, Manager.

W. H. McINTYRE.
INSURANCE
Assets Represented, $190,000,000.
Firmly Established, Safe and Reliable.
Commissioner of Deeds for New York
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.
MONEY TO LOAN!
On Approved Security.
BANK BLOCK.
Investments. Real Estate.
INSURANCE.

E. F. WELLES & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FINE CARRIAGES.
Coupes, Victorias, Cabriolets, Surreys, Game Wagons, Phaetons, Buggies, Buckboards and Carts.
SOLE AGENTS OF
H. H. Babcock Buggy Co.
Largest Manufacturers of HARNESS In the City.
LEATHER BELTING.

GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT.
Novelties Now on sale, the most extensive assortment of all the latest novelties that we have ever shown. French Challies, new and beautiful designs, Wash Surahs, Japanese Wash Silks, Plain and Figured China Silks, Scotch and French Ginghams in all the late colorings.
HOSIERY Our line of Fast Black Hosiery is very complete, and every pair guaranteed absolutely fast color.
New Rugs Foreign Rugs, Domestic Rugs, Carpet stock very large, embracing a great many new colorings and designs.
Giddings Bros. & Bent.
21 South Tejon Street.

ONE DOLLAR
Is a hundred cents, and you have a right to expect that value for it. To give you more no legitimate business man can and make money, and we realize that to do it we must give value received. We might tell you our goods are
Given Away
So low have we marked down the prices. With quick sales we can afford small profits. We guarantee every article as represented. We extend an invitation
To Everyone
To call and examine our goods and prices even if they don't wish to buy, for we can thus convince you of the great bargains we are offering.
H. C. SHIMP,
Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher
15 North Tejon Street.

NEW MILLINERY!
To Be Sold at Very Low Prices.
Chicago Store. KIOWA STREET. P. ERICKSON.

POTATO FARMS FOR SALE.
Real Estate Loans Negotiated.
B. D. SANBORN,
Greeley, Colorado.

JOHN POTTER,
13½ South Tejon St.
Real Estate
INSURANCE
MONEY TO LOAN

Cahn's Addition.
Lots for sale at moderate figures and easy terms to those who intend to build. Prices will be advanced on Monday, April 20, from $100 to $150 per lot. Buy before the rise.
BACON & MEIER.
Real Estate, Insurance and Loans.
14 North Tejon St., Bank Block.

FOR RENT.
6 room House on Corona street $25 00
6 room House on Monument street 25 00
7 room House on Nevada avenue 25 00
7 room House on Platte avenue 25 00
5 room House on Nevada avenue 20 00
8 room House on Kiowa street 30 00
4 room House on Kiowa street 15 00
4 room House on Chestnut street 12 00
7 room Furnished House on Nevada ave. 50 00
4 room Furnished House on Cache la Poudre street 15 00
3 room Furnished House on Tejon St. 25 00
Houses and Lots for sale or to rent in all parts of the city.
Money Loaned on Real Estate.
IRVINE & WYNKOOP,
106 Pike's Peak Avenue.

The Exchange National Bank
CAPITAL, $100,000.
DIRECTORS:
F. E. Dow, W. S. Nichols, Geo. De La Vergne, N. O. Johnson, D. M. Holmes, A. L. Lawton, D. Heyob, S. H. Reed, J. A. Humphreys, Geo. H. Case, A. S. Holbrook.

WM. CLARK,
Corner Wahsatch and Platte,
Has Just Received a Carload of
Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Shrubs.

NOW THEY COME!
Best Set of Teeth $10. No Better Made.
If you are troubled with hot or feverish mouth try the "Clark's Electro Deposit Plate," sure cure, and the finest thing that has yet been made. Investigate.
C. M. SHREVE, Dentist,
Office 1730 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo. Successor to DR. ROGERS.

MAITLAND COAL!
Lump and Nut.
Union Ice and Coal Co.
No. 28 W. Vermijo Ave.
Order books at Kharp's news stand, next door to the postoffice, and Hillmore's grocery, 109 North Tejon street.

WIRE, IRON,
—AND—
ELECTRICAL WORK!
Of Every Description.
Novelties, Model Making, and General Repair Work.
HASSELL & TALCOTT
24 West Huerfano Street.

G. H. BRAMAN
MENS OUTFITTER
927 Sixteenth Street, Denver.

At The Antlers!
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
April 17th and 18th.

MATTHEW KENNEDY,
Real Estate, Insurance, Mortgages.
Money Always on Hand to Loan at Lowest Rates.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses for Rent.
Parties looking for homes or investment are invited to call.
No. 9 North Tejon Street
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Johnson's DRY GOODS And Carpets.
Korah Morie, Grenadines, and Hemstitched Surah. Jackets, SPECIALLY NEW. large stock. All departments very complete.
Carpets, Drapery, Rugs and Linoleum.
N. O. JOHNSON, 24 Pike's Peak Ave.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!
—AT—
WILBUR & WOLF'S.
Two Special Bargains in Kid Gloves.
5 BUTTON *Scalloped Top, in Assorted Tans, only* 75 CENTS PER PAIR.
4-Button, Welt Top, in Assorted Colors and Black, at $1.00 per pair; Real Value $1.50.
AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED CENTEMERI KID GLOVES.
Wilbur & Wolf,
NO. 22 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

Two Good Things.
We have a comfortable five roomed house with south front on a good street right in the centre of the city. The lot would be worth the price we ask for the place if it were vacant, and it is sure to advance rapidly. We offer this place for $2500 if sold soon. Terms $500 cash and $25 per month. The reason it is offered so cheap is that the owner needs $500 in his business. It is good sense to buy this and quit paying rent.
Another good thing to buy is a lot in Hillside Addition. We have them at $75 to $400 each, on monthly payments of $12. They are near the business quarter, are on the way to Prospect Lake and are within the reach of anyone. See us about them.
REED BROS.,
The Pioneer Installment Real Estate Dealers,
No. 28 South Tejon Street.

1,000
Four-foot Curtain Poles!
With Brass Ends and Rings, at
25c Each.
THE DeLA VERGNE
FURNITURE COMPANY,
125, 127 and 129 So. Tejon St.

Milk and Cream.
HAVING established a Milk Depot in the City, we shall be enabled to supply our customers with greater regularity with the best of Milk and Cream, from the choicest PURE BRED JERSEY and HOLSTEIN COWS. We would especially invite you to the farm and see our methods of producing that which all must have—*Pure, Clean Milk.*
COLORADO SPRINGS GARDENS CO.
Templeton's Gap.

WHAT? YES!
A Straight Car Load of Garden and Lawn Hose.
THIS allows is the largest venture in this line we have ever made. Our last year's success with the special brands we handle justified the purchase. Knowing the goods to be A1 in every respect, and being desirous of giving our customers the best goods in the market for the least outlay of free and unrestricted coin silver or any other legal tender that represents the almighty dollar, we propose to sell hose that will suit every man or woman blessed with sense enough to purchase.
Our Specialties: Our California, Dandy and Ideal Lawn Sprinkle Iron Hose Reels, Fire Hose.
We Can Suit You In: Price, Quality, Quantity, Durability Style and Size.
E. S. BUMSTEAD & CO.
No. 110 North Tejon St.